PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,795—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
19th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA ...	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA ...	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT ...	7912	... ...	...
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	DONGOLA ...	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	... ...	...
4th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10500
21st ,,	ARABIA ...	7903	... ...	...
28th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,870	Schmitz	14th June 1906 .
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

APRIL 10TH,
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	740	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	7000	Apr 14	Apr 28	May 11	May 18
A	City of Calcutta	11000	,, 24	May 7	,, 16	,, 21
	City of Lucknow				June 1	June 6
A	City of Agra	4339	May 14	May 28	,, 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 21 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur. 24 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 25 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 21st May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,289 tons, on or about 19th May.

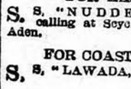
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
17th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,001	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.
Electric Light and Fans throughout.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Winiker	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do, do,	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

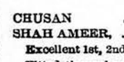
SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
CHUSAN	4,636	19th May
SHAH AMEER,	2,987	30th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 58.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER,
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THE I SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co.; PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May, 1906 at 7-15 p.m.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Article 54 of the Articles of Association of the Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of May, 1906, at 3 p.m, Standard Time, for the following purposes and objects:—

(1) To consider the following business and if thought fit to pass the necessary Resolutions thereon viz:—
(a) To receive and adopt the Director's Report dated the 31st October, 1905, and the audited account and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.
(b) To declare a dividend.
(c) To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election as stated in the Directors' Report above referred to.
(d) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey made by the Board in place of Mr. Bhugvan Valji who resigned.
(2) To pass the following Resolutions, viz:—
(a) That this Meeting hereby expresses its dissent to and disapproval of the Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th November, 1905, and which formed a subject matter of suit No. 834 of 1905 in the High Court of Bombay and this Meeting doth resolve that the said Resolutions be cancelled and declared null and void.
(b) That this Meeting hereby acknowledges and recognises the right of Messrs Muljt Jaitha & Co., to be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company upon the terms and conditions contained in the Articles of Association.
(c) That this Meetings hereby expresses its dissent to and disapproval of the defence made to the said suit No. 834 of 1905 on behalf and in name of the Company and this meeting doth resolve and declare that the written Statement put in on behalf of and in the name of the Company, was so put in by interested parties and was and is contrary to the wishes of the Company and the Company repudiates the same.

Dated at Bombay, this 15th day of May, 1906.

ચતરદાસ ભોરારજી.
CHARANDAS CHATUBHOOJ,
હરીદાસ નારણજી.
KARSONDAS DHARAMSEY,
HIRJI TOPAN,
જીવનદાસ દામોદર.
ખીમજી પરશોતમ.
NAROTUM MANJEE,
વીરજી જીવણદાસ.
BURJORJI NANABHOY DAVUR,
FRAMJI BYRAMJI BISNEY,
TEMULJI JAMSETJI DASTOOR,
DHURAMSEY NARONJI,
JALBHOY ARDESHIR SETT,
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MODI,
NOWROJI MANOCKJI SETT,
LALJI NARANJI,

and Sixty-three other Shareholders, holding in the aggregate 251 Shares of the Company.

St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.
GERMAN COURSE

A FRESH COURSE will be STARTED in June, if sufficient applications are received. The Class will be held twice a week in the morning. For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

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CRAVEN MIXTURE
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Various kinds of
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ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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Please register your order soon
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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Noss.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—H. BERSLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

ON VIEW—Mr. Collister's VALUABLE FURNITURE, Piano, ice box, garden etc. at Malabar Hill, near Police Chowkey. Sale on 19th Inst.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of the Surplus Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. E. Gorey and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Hummum Street, Fort, takes place TO-DAY. Please refer Crawford's Column.

WANTED by well-established European Import Firm to transfer the business to some reliable smart AGENTS. Applicants must be financially well situated. Only firms of standing need apply. Write Box No. 129M, care of this Paper.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in export form. Apply to Box No. 1231A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED—Representative with good connection to act as SOLE AGENT for a London Firm of Manufacturers of high-class Cigarettes. Must have good references. Apply in first instance by letter to THE PICCADILLY CIGARETTE Co., 35, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 23 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardenar. 12 Forbes Street. Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Many Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Paraphernalia, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and if older dates than one year from date Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Daly House opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co. in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the remaining Stock-in-trade of a deceased merchant, consisting of very old Chinese, Persian, English, and Indian curiosities such as large and small flower vases, flower pots, jars, cups and saucers, table and wall ornaments, plates, flower pots, armours, shields, bronze vases, gold and silver finger rings set with turquoises, diamonds and rubies, gold lockets gold silver and copper Persian coins, carved chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, large glass cupboards and show cases, Persian carpets, rose water bottles, old pictures, English iron safes &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of the Surplus Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. E. E. Gorey and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, consisting of Woollen Piece-goods, Ready-made Drill Suits, Shirts &c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above shop in Hummum Street, the surplus woollen goods of Messrs E E Gorey and Co, consisting of:—
Cashmere, tennis flannels, striped serge, whip cord, Scotch tweed, striped flannel washing tweed, ready-made drill suits, shirts, gunnerys, straw hats, hunting hats, blazers, ties, silk handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
The above pieces are from 4 to 20 yards and will be sold singly to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE AT LORD REAY MILLS, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th Inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises by order of Lord Reay Mills and on account and risk of Messrs. Khimji Visram & Co. the undermentioned Waste, such as top roll, frame cleaner, scutcher droppings, and Peon No 1 and 2.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the lot to be removed within a week after the Sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowky, the very valuable and artistic design seasoned wood furniture by Wimbridge and others, sofas and chairs made to order, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture specially made to order, single and double door mirror, almyrahs, cabinets, sideboard, Edison's Home Phonograph with English and Hindustani Rollers, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, Elkington and Walker and Hall, very elegant standard brass pillar hall lamp, marble and parian figures, brass and iron bedsteads, marble top table and teapoys, wall and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, majolica, jardinieres and pots, rich oil paintings and pictures, brass, 400 days winding time piece in glass dome, bronze figures and ornaments, chest of drawers, cupboard, writing table old Chinaware, artistic design cabinet, ivory chessman, baba perambulator, old bronze vases, Pasteur filter, Treacher's breakfast set and Bohemian bowls, mother-o-pearl fruit and fish knives and carvers, plated centrepiece, China matting, books, mahogany brass bound semigrand piano by John Broadwood and Son, Cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., English ice box with refrigerator Milners safe on stand, cooking utensils, large collection of rare and choice garden plants in tubs, and pots, Poona roses, palms etc., the property of I. G. H COLLISTER, Esq. Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVABLE STRONG ROOM BY CHUBBS.

Under instructions from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. S. T. at the Bank, in Fort.
One moveable iron strong room by Chubbs, size 10×7×6' divided into two compartments in one of which there is an inner compartment.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of gray, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, almyras, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, Chubb's safes cottage piano by Rose & Co.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram with bay Arab horse.
1 light rubber tyred visavis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,

Auction Sale of 125 Cases Bass' Green Diamond Beer.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, just arrived per s. s. Egypt.
100 cases each 24 doz. quarts Bass' Green diamond beer, bottled by C. G. Hibbert & Co., of London.
25 cases each 8 doz. pints Bass' Green diamond beer, bottled by C. G. Hibbert & Co., of London.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LANDED PROPERTIES AT 11th KAMATIPUURA LANE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p. m. (S T), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Rahimtula Gangjee and Mahomedy Morad, the trustees at present of the trust estate of Kesarbai, widow of Dharamsy Khakoo, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mulloo Potanji in repursuance of the power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage dated 3rd January, 1899, the following properties:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 11th Street without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos 1421 and 1421, New No. 10937, Old Survey No. 1-3363 and New Survey No, 6351 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under E Ward No 1014 and Street Nos 27, 29 and 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the property formerly of Nilcond Damajee and now of Natoo Sahiba, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Mahomed Mulloo and now of Poshetti bin Poshetti on or towards the north by Kamatipura 11th Street, aforesaid and on or towards the south by a sweepers passage.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or the quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at 11th Kamatipura Street without the Fort, in the island and registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collect r of Land Revenue under Collector. Old No 4152, New No, 10954 and Survey No. 3991 and New Survey No 6633, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No 1939 and Street Nos. 34 and 36 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the house of Poshetti bin Poshetti, on or towards the west by the house of Police Mollo, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the south by Kamathpura 11th Street aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., solicitors, at their office, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c,

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay arab quite in harness.
1 pair of Bull dogs,

AUCTION SALE OF OLD HORSE SHOES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Girgaum, on account of the concerned.—
1 lot about 10 to 15 tons old horse shoes.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 293-295 and 297-299, case Nos. 4 and 3, and Ward Nos. 2445 (1, 2) and 2445 3, 4) Queen's Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th May, 1906.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,200.55
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Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

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Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind.—*
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
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	Etc,

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest, respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a.
Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
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Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LIGHTER FARE
LIGHTER CARE.
The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if
Brown & Poison's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).
be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a MANAGER for Spinning and Weaving. APPLICATIONS with terms, copies of testimonials and references as to experiences, &c., stating the earliest time by which can join; to be immediately addressed to the AGENT The Krishn Mills Company, Ld., Delhi.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED at once DARKROOM ASSISTANT

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ... per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham, ... "	2 0
Cooked, in slices ..... "	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 90 to 30 lbs. each... "	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... "	1 0
Boneless in slices ..... per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... "	1 6
Cheshire, English ..... "	1 0
Gruyere finest quality ..... "	1 0
Cheddar, Pat Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... "	0 14
American Cheshire ..... "	0 12
Double Gloster ..... "	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... "	0 12
Imperial in Jars..... per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins .. .. pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Direction.	Velocity.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 15th	29·82	WNW	18	79·1	71·6	80	.....	7·68	−4·35
Jask 16th	29·76	NW	M	89·5	68·0	54	.....	7·76	+3·47
Muscat 16th	29·74	NW	9	93·8	86·0	64	.....	3·66	−0·35
Aden 15th	29·81	SE	5	90·8	84·1	74	.....	1·11	−1·37
Lahore	29·59	N	4	102·9	81·8	38	.....	4·39	+0·57
Sirsa	29·59	Calm	1	105·0	85·0	36	.....	2·28	+0·04
Delhi	29·61	E	4	99·2	81·5	53	.....	2·12	−0·27
Agra	29·56	SW	6	100·9	91·4	43	.....	2·69	+0·59
Cawnpore	29·68	SE	3	102·9	85·3	49	.....	2·69	+0·59
Allahabad	29·68	ENE	3	99·1	81·5	59	.....	1·27	−0·61
Jhansi	29·62	WSW	10	111·3	86·2	46	.....	1·27	−0·61
Jacobabad	29·61	E	7	109·3	88·6	48	.....	4·20	+3·25
Karachi	29·64	W	20	84·9	79·2	77	.....	2·41	+0·89
Jeypore	29·66	W	5	102·2	80·4	46	.....	1·55	−0·15
Ambere	29·68	W	10	97·4	86·3	8	.....	1·48	−0·18
Deesa	29·75	SW	22	105·3	75·6	6	.....	1·32	+0·73
Ahmedabad	29·77	W	9	102·8	78·6	61	.....	0·37	−0·32
Bhuj	29·72	WSW	23	102·1	78·1	83	.....	1·51	+1·02
Jamnagar	29·78	WSW	2	97·1	80·0	53	.....	1·64	+0·49
Dwarka	29·75	SSW	17	86·3	81·3	8	.....	2·25	.....
Rajkot	29·76	SW	18	107·7	77·6	20	.....	0·75	+0·21
Bhavnagar	29·79	SW	15	86·3	77·6	61	.....	0·18	−0·64
Veraval	29·73	S	15	101·5	75·5	40	.....	0·42	−0·28
Neemuch	29·78	WSW	20	101·1	81·8	41	.....	1·08	+0·03
Indore	29·73	W	15	105·4	77·2	61	.....	0·21	−0·98
Sanger	29·80	W	12	1 5·2	76·1	30	.....	0·79	−1·77
Jubbulpore	29·67	WNW	6	105·3	84·2	29	.....	0·79	+0·76
Hoshangabad	29·72	SW	12	106·7	81·8	37	.....	0·33	−1·60
Khandwa	29·70	NW	13	114·3	82·6	51	.....	0·09	−1·79
Raipur	29·57	WNW	11	112·1	81·0	19	.....	5·59	+2·83
Nagpur	29·61	W	14	110·8	83·9	29	.....	3·33	+0·16
Amraoti	29·70	WNW	13	110·9	86·0	22	.....	0·88	−1·58
Akola	29·73	WNW	15	93·2	81·3	28	.....	1·21	−1·29
Surat	29·90	WSW	14	107·8	82·0	7	.....	0·90	−0·19
Malegaon	29·72	WSW	9	91·2	81·4	42	.....	0·18	−1·03
Bombay	29·85	WSW	6	101·0	74·3	72	.....	1·19	+0·43
Poona	29·80	W	17	10·4	8·2	62	.....	0·89	−1·13
Ahmednagar	29·78	NW	11	105·9	69·4	14	.....	0·84	+0·12
Aurangabad	29·77	E	3	108	69·6	8	.....	1·81	.....
Sholapur	29·80	NW	14	91·3	74·2	15	.....	1·13	−1·59
Satoosim	29·83	NE	9	105·9	75·5	64	.....	1·70	+0·91
Bijapur	29·80	WSW	13	102·2	69·8	24	.....	0·97	+1
Belgaum	29·76	WNW	14	9·6	71·7	72	.....	0·90	—
Mormugoa	29·81	S	8	9·1	75·8	70	.....	1·11	—
Karwar	29·86	NW	4	92·2	81·9	75	.....	0·22	—
Mangalore	29·82	Calm	3	10·2	75·3	78	.....	6·30	+
Calicut	29·83	N	13	90·3	82·4	8	0·86	9·16	—
Cochin	29·85	NNE	8	9·8	75·2	83	.....	11·50	—
Bangalore	29·64	SW	10	10·8	78·6	71	.....	4·0	—
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·72	Calm	5	41·2	6 3·6	.....	.....	3·11	−0·42
Masulipatam	29·73	ESE	14	10·3	81·7	7	.....	0·10	−7·19
Bellary	29·78	W.,W	11	10·8	81·0	51	.....	1·38	−2·47
Cuddapa	29·75	NW	7	98·0	77·3	55	.....	2·87	−3·71
Madras	29·70	WSW	8	99·4	80·9	5	.....	10·78	−5·92
Coimbatore	29·85	SW	9	9·4	85·0	76	0·40	3·98	−4·43
Trichinopoly	29·78	W	5	10·2	81·7	70	.....	0·42	−2·28
Negapatam	29·72	W	12	10·4	85·5	67	.....	12·0	−20·52
Colombo	29·89	SW	8	89·0	8 0·8	.....	.....	27·41	−20·13

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh,

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa, Allahabad, Khandwa and Nagpur and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 10° in excess of normal at Negapatam and Madras and the minimum 6° to 8° at Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 31° at Belgaum, Raipur and Nagpur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Mormugao, Colombo, Ratnagiri, Surat, Jubbulpore, Bhavnagar, Para and Sirsa.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Mail steamer Yarra, 2514 tons Captain Sellier, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Kt of the Garter, 4234 tons, Captain D Stanhope, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Stirling as passengers

THE Hall Line steamer Morton Hall, 2773 tons Captain J T Prouse arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Liverpool 21st April with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa 2176 tons Captain J Maclean sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c with a general cargo

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Copri 2717 tons Captain G Belsito sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 15 deck passengers

THE Bombay Port Trust notific that on the 21st inst. the Bombay Floating Light will be withdrawn from her station for about 3 days and upland by a Pilot schover showing a white fixed light 55 feet abaic water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance of 5 miles,

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 17.

Chusan.....3785 Kenrick...Mitchell...Cochin 21-2 E Talbhoy
Colobaria.....3136 Walkeys..... M M & Co
Firoozi .....2933 Brain-Hill ..... B & P S N Co
Nuddia .....1914 Dowing..... M M & Co
Monsoora .....1735 Hannah ..... B & P S N Co
Naseri .....911 Jones ..... B & P S N Co
Manzagon .....3280 Hall..... P & O S N Co
Mozaffari .....1357 Molonel ..... Bo & P S N Co
Imaum .....2701 Pinkerty ..... K N & Co
Kt Batchelor.....1411 Finnis..... T M & Co
Afrika .....1332 Butler..... MM & Co
Waroonga.....1096 Chappell..... M M & Co
Clan Urquhart .....3731 Morgan..... B Muir & Co
Nuraina.....2944 Mackinna...nM T M'drisor & Co
Mira .....2397 Wartman ..... Standard Oil Co
Hopsley.....241 Nortfels ..... W & Graham & Co
Helios.....880 Knudsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Querimba.....1437 Smith ..... M M & Coe
Ma'una .....1802 MacLean..... M M & Co
Kt Templar.....4671 Beliott ..... K Nixon & Co
Hirondelle.....2410 Mungeon..... M M & Co
Clan Macaanlay.....1775 Barber..... F M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
M	Peninsular	2929	Palmermer	Aden	19-5	P & O Co
A	Clan Urquhart	3737	McPhoteoh	K'chi	19-5	F Muir & Co
B	Midgard	3703	Bethel	K'chi	23-5	Glade & Co
P	Camara	3880	Kerr	Liverpool	2-5	T M & Co
D&N	Norton Hall	2773	Prowse	Prowse K Nixon & Co
G	Naderi	1163	Myle-lst	15-5	B & P S N Co
H	Somali	1628	Winkler	Z'bar	18-5	A Stande
K	Dinella	3477	Bradley	Hull	26-5	F Muir & Co
M	Drumoondra	1934	Masser	Hamburg	19-3	K Nixon & Co
O	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius	22-2	H S Sidick
D	Purtiala	3312	Wilshoes	Z'bar	24-5	M M & Co
Q	Hadeon Hall	2553	Peterson	Major deeps	19-5	K Nixon & Co
Atlanta	2178	Park	Baltimor	23-5	R A Willies

Offside Q

Hoseince	993	Roberts	Mauritius	16-5	B & P S N & Co

P D H W

Bahadurl	829	Fakura	K'chi	19-5	Shpd & Co
Sarunji	517	Ahmed	M Goe	19-5	Shpd & Co
Kaiser	3888	Hefer	N'negr	13-3	Shd & Co
Lsima	949	Buttbush	K'chi	18-5	M M & C

M D D P D

Delta	Daniel	China	29-5	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia	1963	Garrick	W & A Graham & Co
3	Ros Issro	2142	Parred	Glad'n & Co
5	Homsay Mary	2236	Kalkawa	Kemp & Co
6	Northumbria	2755	Cheshra	Hull 24-5 H M Ben & Co
7	Gulistan	2518	Blisult	London 26-5 K N & Co
8	Istria	1736	Lorotoshis	Tricete 18-5 A L S N Co
9	Lismore	2277	Stone	Amsterdam Hall Brothers & Co
10 & 11	Rheinfels		K'chi	3542 Dirks 25-5 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3413	Cocke	Chis	a 16 5 P & O & Co
12	Macdonia		Bennett	London 26-5 P & O Co
15	Chensan	2733	Nitchell	Cochin	1-05 E Talbhoy & Co
16	Manaton	2925	Work	Genoa 31-9 T Morrison

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Morton Hall s	Prouse	Liverpool April 21
	Kt of the Garter s	Stanhope	Dunkirk
	Yarra s	Sellier	Marseilles
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Virawa s	Maclean	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lismore for Amsterdam &c
" Singu for Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 16th inst

The P and O s s Mata arrives in Londo on the evening of the 15th,

The German East Africa Liae steamer Bundesrath arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 17th inst morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s, Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s s Filippo Artelli, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—77 bales wool N Goculdass 559 bales cotton Hall Brothers 125 bales wool J Karia 301 bales cotton waste and Co; and Wen and Okell: 210 bales wool B Hurbheran 45 bales wool L Hurbheran 43 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 75 bales wool D Nagjee; 580 cwts manganese Ralli Bros 14 cwts cutlenh of N Mohomed 89 cwts old copper a d brass Hari Narayan 1500 tons Manganese 98 tales wool W and A Graham and Co; 957 cwts oil cake the New Mofussil and Co; 30 bales wool M Moo jee; 60 bales wool L Valjee 30 ca es wool G Gamannial

Kt Templar s—1500 tons Manganese ore Kiddle Beeve and Co: 1000 cwts boneses e K Kverbhoy 47 bales wool David Sassoon and Co 2500 cwts Ismuglie Volkart Brothers; 2010 cwts myrabolams A Manadow 490 bales cotton Divadkar and Co; 500 cwts myrobollams and 30 cwts gun P Jehnbhoy 1510 cwts myrabollams wagbjie Bocher 90 cwts aloe fibre D K chockesy

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—13 bales oleafibre B C Chatre and Co; 280 cwts buffalo horns A M Rahimtoola 3 bales carpets the Ahmere Export ahn Export Co; 200 cwts castor seed E D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales hides P E Boyo and Sons

Gulistan s—2091 cwts castorseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams W Bocher 115 cwts oilbanum N Kursanjee

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—1 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co

Othello s—230 cwts oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 204 cwts gum Hurjiv Virdhor

FOR HULL.

Northumbria s—4000 cwts barley Nansee Khairaz and Co;

Othello s—6000 cwts castorseed and 10000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros

Manaton s—4000 cwts cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed W Becher

Othello s—10000 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

WHEAT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

On an average of the five years ending 1903 04 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented so na 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1 03-04, averaged (a) some 45 per cent. and (b) some 5·63 per cent. respectively. In the United Provinces the ratio this year is about 53 per cent.

Character of the season.—The autumn rains were very deficient in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad divisions, while October and November were entirely rainless throughout the province. Moisture was therefore generally insufficient for sowing and preliminary irrigation was required more frequently than usual. In places where moisture was sufficient sowings were made at the usual time; elsewhere they were retarded. The drought continued and irrigation was resorted to from all available sources. In most districts light rain fell during the second half of December and showers in the last week of January but the amount of rain was as a rule disappointingly small. The drought therefore practically continued till the middle of February when good general rain was received throughout the province. It did some good everywhere; but in the western part of the province, where the crops are alway later than in the east, the good done was very great. The cloudy weather in February caused a little rust to appear but it did practically no harm. There was a good deal of hail during the season but the damage was severe in a very few districts only.

Area.—In consequence of the dryness of the season at seed-time the total area under wheat declined from 7,706,481 acres in 1904-05 to 6,367,493 acres in 1905-06 or by 17 per cent. It is also 6 per cent. less than the average area of the preceding five years but it exceeds by one per cent the average area of the preceding ten years. The area under wheat grown alone amounts this year to 5,085 934 acres and that of wheat sown mixed with gram and barley to 1 281,599 acres, corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6,032,497 and 1,023,934 acres. The only districts which exhibit increases since last year are Saharanpur (44,702 acres), Muzaffarnagar (25,454 acres), Meerut (815 acres), Bijnor (2,193 acres), Jalaun (7,310 acres) and Azamgarh (311 acres). Taking figures by divisions Allahabad shows a decrease of 47 per cent., Benares 30 per cent. Lucknow 28 per cent., Agra 22 per cent. Fyzabad 15 per cent., Rohilkhand 10 per cent., Gorakhpur 8 per cent., and Meerut 4 per cent.

The irrigated and unirrigated areas as compared with last year are as follows :—

	1904-05 Acres.	1905-06. Acres.
Irrigated	2,503,158	3,038,453
Unirrigated ...	5,198 323	2,699,040
TOTAL ...	7,706,481	6,367,493

Condition.—The deficiency of rain was largely made up by artificial irrigation, which began much earlier than usual. The irrigated crop, which this year occupied nearly two-thirds of the total area under wheat, has done exceptionally well; the yield has been heavy and the quality of the grain exceptionally good. The unirrigated crop suffered badly from continued drought: it was expected that the rain of February, late though it was, would greatly improve its prospect; but strong winds which blew at the time the grain was ripening reduced the out-turn. Taking both irrigated and unirrigated crops together the out-turn of wheat in Oudh is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal; at 80 in Meerut and Agra divisions; at 75 in Rohilkhand, Benares and Gorakhpur and 70 in Allahabad. For the province as a whole the estimate amounts to 80 per cent. compared with 65 last year.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of wheat sown alone is this year estimated at 2,018,900 tons compared with 1,572,900 tons in 1904-05; and of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 410,000 tons; total 2,428,900 which is 28 per cent. more than the estimated yield of the preceding year. Last year's crop was, it will be remembered, sown on an exceptionally large area but was greatly damaged by frost; this year there is largely increasing yield notwithstanding the fall in area. It should be added that the wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and does not add to the stock of wheat from which exports are drawn.

Prices and trade.—The rabi harvest has been fair to good in the greate part of the province; but owing to the requirements of famine-stricken tracts in these and other provinces it has failed to have any appreciable effect on the prices, which continue high.

In consequence of the short crop of last year exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1905 were very small amounting to 1,39,919 tons only compared with 7,10,793 tons in the corresp onding period of 1904.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION UPHELD.

AT a special sitting of the High Court, Appellate Bench, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of an appeal by Dhondu Narayen, against his conviction by Ramanadas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of burglary and theft. Accused had one previous conviction. Before Mr. Karsandas, Police Inspector Hassan had originally charged Motiram Warba, Dhondu Narayen (the present appellant,) Kashiram Mukunda and Aba Juma Sakur, with breaking open the house of one Abdulal Karimbhoy, who was the owner of a press for pressing bales of goods, in 2nd Cooper Street, about noon, on 24th April, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothes and a lamp. Complainant had gone out at the time, after locking his room's door. The first-floor tenant, Mulla Abdul Husen Valiji, a dealer in machinery, on hearing a noise above-stairs, looked up, and saw the door standing ajar. On seeing Nos. 2 and 3 ran down below stairs. When the Mulla reached the complainant's room, he saw the first accused seated near a pile of clothes, engaged in sorting. Accused rushed upon him, and there was a struggle in which the Mulla got the better of the accused, pinned him down to the ground, and sent his son to get the police. On statements made by this accused, two of his accomplices, who had run away in direction of the Mussalman's, and a third, who had been observed trotting towards Bhendi Bazaar, were arrested, and charged with abetment of the burglary and theft. The first accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be solitary confinement. The second accused, who was the appellant, had a similar sentence passed on him. The third and the fourth were sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 201, or, in default of payment, to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused stated to their Lordships, in his petition he had addressed to them from the Byculla Prison, that the sentence passed upon him by the Magistrate being wrong, they would order his release from jail. He denied that he had committed any offence, but said that because he had a previous conviction, the police had got him into the jail.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	3	9
Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	8	5	30
G Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	13	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	10	9	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	21	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	12	14	23
G Mahim and Worli	12	10	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	1	0	0
Hspitals	0	5	10
Total.....	89	80	204
Same date last year	100	90	185
Total plague deaths to date ...	132 102		238,1378

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
nil	nil

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

For Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MENEAUD—May 14, at Cuddapah, Violet Clarissa Meneaud, aged 20.

MILNE—May 4, suddenly, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Alick Watson Milne, eldest son of T Kidd Milne, formerly of Calcutta, aged 21.

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	Rs	a.
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6 each
Do. Large " ...	0	10 "
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4 "
Do. Medium "	0	6 "
Do. Large "	0	10 "
BONGARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	1

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 8·23m. 8·35a. Low water, 2·9m., 2·3i.

P. and O. s.s. Oriental, with English mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, second round.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the monsoon arrangements with effect from the 26th instant late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office. These letters will be received at the General Post Office as at present up to 1 15 p.m. and on board the mail steamer up to 2 p.m.

FIRE ON S.S. MERTON HALL.—The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, Captain J. T. Prouse, arrived in harbour on the evening of the 15th instant from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The Captain reports that during the voyage on the 9th instant a fire was discovered in No. 5 hold of the ship, which was put out. No. damage was done to the vessel, but cargo was more or less damaged by fire and water.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandain, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Don Juan ..... Lutz
Aria Cornet Solo.	Jeanne Hachette ..... Concone
Selection	Ma Mie rosette ..... Caryll
Valse.....	Garden Party..... Morris
Selection	Monbijou ..... Messager
Two Step.....	Dexieland ..... Haines

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this Institution:—Sheth Moraj Khatao Mskunji in honour of his son's thread ceremony Rs. 101, Sheth Daojee Kanji Rs. 101 Sheth Parmanand Premji through Sheth Premji Umers Rs. 101, Sheth Dayabhai inhabitant of Shri Cutch Mudra for milk Rs. 100, Sheth Ramdass Raoji Parbar in honour of a son's birth for grain Rs. 100, Sheth Haridass Purshottam Mangalji Rs. 51, Sheth Ramji Keshawajee Rs. 51, On the anniversary day of the deceased Sheth Jetha Ramji for feast Rs. 39-5-3, Sheth Khatao Kalyanji in memory of his deceased wife Rs. 25, Sheth Naranidass Ramji Lakhadidas for cloth Rs. 25, Sheth Jamshotjam Gowardhan Golivala Rs. 25, Sheth Khimji Vishram for feast Rs. 21-7-3, Miscellaneous Rs. 31-4,

RASH AND NEGLIGENT CARRIAGE DRIVING.

A MILKMAN KILLED.

MR. P. BYRNE, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of one Sattoo Jonai, a native milk-man aged thirty-five and living at the Mount Road. It appeared that one Ramdass Jivdhan a pardashi coachman in the service of one Mr. Jamsidjee P. Jeejeebhoy, was driving his master's close gharry on Wednesday morning, from Mazagon to Byculla. Coming up the Nesbit Lane, he knocked down the deceased in the gutter on his right hand side. This was the wrong side of the road, he was driving on. At the time there was no one seated in the carriage. The horse was then already going fast. The driver still whipped the animal, which then bolted and grew unmanageable. Seeing the gharry coming up the deceased ran towards the gutter for safety. The horse rushed towards him. The driver shouted out to him to move away from that side of the road and pulled in the reins hard. But before the deceased could see his way out of his difficulty, he was knocked down in the gutter by the horse, and was trodden upon. Two of the wheels of the carriage also ran into the gutter. The deceased was then taken to the hospital by the police, but he died on the way. Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who had examined the body of the deceased said that besides external injuries, the deceased had sus ained a rupture of the liver. He did not think that a simple fall in the gutter could cause such injuries. In his opinion the deceased had met his death through a shock and internal hemorrhage, the result of the rupture of the liver. Ramdas, the driver, made no statement before the Coroner. The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the deceased's death was caused by Ramdas's negligent driving.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged Ramdas, the Driver, with causing the death of Sattoo Jonai by rash and negligent driving.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said he was driving on the Kiddie side of the road, but the animal bolted and however hard he tried to pull the reins, he could not get the horse under control. He had shouted out all along the way the horse had bolted.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that from the beginning the horse was already going fast, and the accused had, therefore, no occasion to whip the animal or urge him on. It was soon after the animal had whipped his horse, that it became quite uncontrolable. It was further clear from evidence of witnesses that the accused did not call out the deceased to move away until it was too late for the latter to have done so. The accused was also guilty of driving on the wrong side of the road. However, his worship did not think that the accused's negligence and rashness were so very criminal as to deserve a sentence of imprisonment. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 which sum was awarded as compensation to the deceased's wife and child.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following extracts from the week's season and crop reports of the Bombay Presidency are dated 15th instant :—

KANARA.

Rain during week 2 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 76 cents at Mundgod and minimum 5 cent at Yellapur; for current month 2 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 76 cents at Mundgod and minimum 10 cents at Bhatkal and Siddapur. Rainfall general but insufficient and retarding ploughing and sowing operations at Haliyal and Sirsi. More rain needed for withering crops in Supa petha. Sugarcane and garden crops benefited by recent rain in Sirsi taluka. Harvesting of rabi rice nearly completed in below-ghat talukas. Estimated outturn generally fair, but below normal in Kumta taluka. Harvesting of rabi rice and sowing in progress in Siddapur and Sirsi talukas. Planting of sugarcane continues in Honavar taluka. Sugarcane germination satisfactory in Yellapur, Ankola and Karwar talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation everywhere except in Yellapur taluka and Bhatkal petha. Locusts appeared in parts of Haliyal taluka but did no damage. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stocks adequate. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Haliyal, Kumta, Yellapur Ankola and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod petha. Water-supply for irrigation insufficient in Sirsi and Kumta talukas, in Mavinkop Irrigation Tank in Haliyal taluka and in Supa petha. Price of rice at Karwar 9 and of hill-millets 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of hay 4 3-4 and of rice-straw 10 annas respectively per 100 bundles.

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient except in some parts where it is imported from the hilly portions of the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water supply running short and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels diminishing.

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NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in the throat and chest, dizziness, vomiting, nausea, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 21 days, Rs. 5-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are entirely cured by an effective sneezing powder.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1906.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

REUTER says it is believed that unless the Russians evacuate Manchuria in accordance with the Treaty, Japan will also remain. Nothing more likely. It is added that both sides are evidently watching the other's attitude—which would go without saying. Under Article III. of the Treaty of Portsmouth, U. S. A., which the two Emperors signed in October last, Russia and Japan mutually engaged to evacuate Manchuria completely and simultaneously, except the territory affected by the lease of the Liau-tung peninsula and to restore to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria then in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above-mentioned—the Government of Russia renouncing any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty, or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity. In conformity with the provisions of this Article an additional agreement was arrived at between the Plenipotentiaries, by which both countries were to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from Manchuria "simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation, and within a period of eighteen months from that date the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liau-tung peninsula." Details were entered into and it was provided that the forces of the two countries occupying the front positions should be withdrawn first. The two countries reserved to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria, the number of such guards not to exceed fifteen per kilometre, "and within that maximum number the commanders of the Japanese and Russian armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed as small as possible, having in view the actual requirements."

The stipulated period for complete evacuation has not yet expired, but it is high time much had been achieved in that direction, considering that the beginning was to be made "immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation," which was seven months ago. Each side is waiting for the other to move—not out of politeness as may be imagined, but out of mutual distrust. The Japanese proved to be an honourable foe from beginning to end. So much cannot be said of the Russians who are proverbially as slow to fulfil a contract as they are quick to find excuses for failing. Japanese experience of this frailty of the Russian character does not vary from that of European Powers and their reluctance to move until Russian troops have received the order to march is quite excusable, especially as a Tokio telegram, some days ago, reported that although the Russians had vacated one or two posts, they were concentrating along the Siberian Railway and constructing dozens of permanent god wns at Harbin. It is probable China will make peremptory representations on the subject at no distant date, and it would not be out of place if President Roosevelt, who was instrumental in bringing about the Peace negociations pointed out to the High Contracting Parties that they are not adhering to the letter of the Treaty they concluded. There ought to be no difficulty in fixing upon dates on which divisions or detachments of each army should march off. Failing some such arrangement further friction may result.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SERVIA.

One can hardly envy Servia in the difficulties which beset it on every side. Although its history has been far from happy for many years its present trouble all emanate for that action which ended the old history and opened the first chapter of the new. Particularly is this so with regard to England. Since the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in June 1903 Great Britain has absolutely refused to be represented in Belgrade. Overtures have been made on several occasions for the resumption of diplomatic relations, but they have all met with a refusal of consideration, while the regicides held any offices under the Servian Government. The reply to all overtures was that so long as the cause which provoked and justified the suspension is not removed Great Britain cannot resume diplomatic relation with Servia. At last in response to some pressure to specify the cause Lord Lansdowne replied: "Servia is a small country, but Great Britain respects her independence and therefore has no demands to make conditions or proposals to formulate. Servia should do that which is right of her own initiative. And when she has removed the cause which led to the suspension of relations, Great Britain will resume these relations. It is not Great Britain's duty to teach Servia what she should do." Now Sir Edward Grey has stated in the House that "the question of the renewal of diplomatic relations between England and Servia cannot be discussed between the two Governments so long as the regicide officers hold official positions and influence the Servian Government. In the event of these officers being withdrawn from their positions and of the King agreeing to send a representative to Belgrade, it would, of course, be understood that the officers in question would not be reinstated." But this is by no means an easy matter for Servia to do.

In reply to daily attacks by an anti-regicide paper, the regicides have started their own journal in which they give their names and history. According to this there are one hundred and eleven officers (two generals, five colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, eight majors and the rest of lower rank including lieutenants) implicated and these are held to be the pick of the Servian Army. Their story of what occurred as distinguished from what was intended and what actually happened is worth little consideration. The great point is that if Great Britain's demands are granted there is every probability of civil war. Austria would like nothing better than this, for she would immediately occupy the country on the ground that Servia was no longer able to govern herself. Thus Austria would check the Balkan federation and Germany would step one more pace towards her desired Mediterranean port. Servia's difficulties at present lie in this; King Peter feels bound to the men who placed him on the throne and must question the stability of his position if he throw them over. In addition he is being heavily pressed by Austria which threatens to ruin the little country by closing the frontier unless the points at issue between the two countries be immediately settled, and now the Servian Government has resigned because Great Britain's claims were not given priority over those of Austria, It is difficult to refuse sympathy to this little nation which is endeavouring to vindicate itself politically and economically in the face of such obstacles. The solving of her problem lies in the hands of a dozen or so men. If they are the patriots they claim themselves to be they can only resign office. Then let Servia approach Great Britain through the usual diplomatic channels, with a view to resuming the broken relations, and it will doubtless be found that Great Britian, having emphatically and practically shown her horror of the events of June 1903, will deal fairly with a nation in whose government regicides have no place.

A PIECE OF PRICKLY MANGANITE.

Perhaps there is no sort of pleasure in this world so intense and real as the joy of the scientist who finds himself the discoverer of a new element, or of the astrologer bent upon a new constellation, or of the geologist diagnosing a new-found stone. It is an old axiom that the happiest of mortals is the man with a hobby, but when that hobby is the profession which engrosses his whole mind, then given health and domestic quiet, his life becomes a round of mild jubilation. India to the geologist is a perpetual mental feast, and we can enter into the ecstacy of Mr. L. Leigh Fermoy, F. G. S., the Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, who not long ago happened upon a bit of rock which turned out to be manganite—and "prickly manganite" at that. For despite the abundance of the manganese ore deposits of India, manganite has only twice been recorded in this country. Thus the new piece of manganite which came into the possession of the geologist is of curious interest. It was found by a Mr. Aubert in the Saudur Hills of the Madras Presidency, and the discoverer, on picking up the specimen, experienced an unpleasant prickly sensation. For, on examination, it was found that the specimen contained an acicular growth of the tiny needles with sharp points. The walls of the geode are made of compact, very fine grained, grey psilomelane, sometimes showing a few concentric layers. These layers have sometimes a thin ferruginous staining between them. In one place, the outer side of this shell is smooth, with depressions on it exactly simulating the thumb marks on meteorites. The walls of the geode are lined inside with a beautiful bronze-coloured growth of needles, having an almost splendent metallic lustre. Where they spring from the walls, they are so close together as to constitute massive manganite, showing however the fibrous structure which soon separates itself into the thick, slightly divergent growth of needles, which are nearly all approximately at right angles to the shell of the geode. In one place, however, they form divergent tufts, the radiant points of which are close together and the needles of which consequently cross one another. The needles average 1-2 inch in length. On the average, these needles have a length of about 400 times their breadth, so that some idea of their delicacy may be gathered. As already mentioned, this acicular growth shows a most brilliant bronze reflection, which under the microcope is seen to be a metallic pinkish bronze. In Vol. XXXIII, part 3, of the records of the Geological Survey of India Mr. Fermoy gives some interesting details of this discovery which, however, undefying they may be to the man in the street, are a fascinating subject to students of the geology.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

DISTRESS is increasing in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency and the numbers on relief are rising. Still the condition of the people is reported to be generally good and there is no aimless wandering. The condition of relief workers is described as fair to good and relief measures adequate. Such appears to be the case. Much needed rain has fallen in some districts and relieved the strain. In Nasik takavi is being granted for the purchase of bullocks when necessary and for the improvement of water-supply. Ahmednagar reports cattle to be deteriorating in condition and some to have died of starvation in Sangamner and Nevasa talukas. The condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers is growing worse. Public health is good—except in seven talukas and in Nagar city where the worst possible attendant on famine, cholera, has broken out. Sanitary measures for its check are in progress. In Poona, though there is no emaciation, people do not resort fully to relief works. Distress is increasing and a few cases of cholera are reported in every taluka. In Sholapur the condition of paupers is deteriorating so also is that of cattle. Gratuitous relief is being extended, and as fodder and water are getting scarce takavi is being liberally granted. Satara has both plague and cholera as well as famine, but no signs of emaciation are noticeable. Bijapur has cholera and small-pox. Charitable funds have been raised for supplying clothing to dole recipients. In Dharwar takavi is being advanced and steps are being taken for granting suspensions of land revenue. The total number on relief works of all kinds is now 31,387. In all affected tracts adequate measures appear to have been taken and it is satisfactory to know that in many parts of the Presidency the outlook is in every way bright.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

IN demonstration of the fact that the hot season is the healthiest period in Bombay, the Municipal mortuary returns show a steady if gradual decrease in the number of deaths. From 2,229, a fortnight ago, the number fell to 1,966 and then to 1,649 in the current week. Plague fell from 1,060 to 862 and thence to 655. Other fevers remain the same. Measles is still prevalent, no less than 54 having died from it last week. Affections of the respiratory organs accounted for 350 deaths. Although the total has fallen so much during the month, it is still 308 above the corresponding week of last year and greatly in excess of the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years, viz., 274. Normal conditions are still a long way ahead.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Suez at 1 a.m. on May 17.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday 16.

THE "Indian Church News" states that the Venerable Saunders Dyer, Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, has been compelled to leave India to undergo a distressing operation.

IT has been decided to advertise inviting applications for the post of Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation during Mr. Gainsford's absence on leave for three months. The salary is fixed at Rs. 800.

MR. GEORGE LUND, the Hon Secretary and Treasurer of the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital has gone home to recoup his health, Mr. J. M. Sethna has been appointed to act in his stead and all donations and subscriptions in aid of the Hospital will be gratefully received and acknowledged by him at Victoria Buildings.

DURING the week ending May 15 six and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse: one chest was shipped to China, five were purchased by the farmer at Sholapur and half a chest by the farmer in Rajkot State. Two hundred and fifty-seven and a half chests were imported from Indore during the week.

THE two young men, Mr. P. C Roy and Mr. A. Ghose, who, a short time ago, returned to Calcutta from Japan, where they learnt the manufacture of matches, went there under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians. They are now trying to start a Match Factory in Bengal in which enterprise the Association is trying to help them.

IT is said that sprinkling of common salt is a protection against the attacks of flies which the Bombay doctors have declared to be the means of conveying plague germs from the body. It may not be known, says "the Rangoon Times," that rubbish of any kind, when burn, tends to prevent sickness such as plague, &c., occurring in the house. That this is so may be inferred by the non-appearance of plague in the Burmese houses at Mandalay, where every vestige of rubbish is burnt daily, and it is alleged that the people who continue this practice daily have never known plague attack them.

MR. ALLISTER CROWLEY, whose effort to reach the summit of Kinchingunga was the sensation of last autumn, has just completed a five months' journey overland from Bhamo in Burma to the interior of China. He was accompanied by his wife and baby, and it is sad to learn that after the enduring all the hardships of the journey, their little one should have been attacked with malaria and died at Rangoon, after a few days' illness. Whilst we learn that the attitude of the Chinese was in general of a friendly character, in a few places the reception the party met with was distictly hostile. The route taken by Mr. Crowley was quite away from the beaten track, and the scenery in certain districts of China they passed through is described as magnificent. Mr. Crowley is now travelling via Hongkong to America.

At a meeting of shareholders held on Friday last (the 11th inst.) in Edinburgh, the chairman of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company declared a compound bonus of £1-8-0 per cent. as a result of the quinquennial valuation and in the course of his speech mentioned that a considerably higher bonus might have been exposed if the valuation had not been made by the "OM" Table. This table is not only the newest but is admittedly the best available for valuation purposes and taking into consideration the more stringent basis of valuation and the large addition made by the use of the "OM" Table, to Reserve the Company is to be congratulated on being in so strong a financial position as to again be able to declare the same bonus as in 1900. The funds of the Company now amount to £17,366,869.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 15, was 1,699, giving a death-rate of 110·49 per annum per thousand as against 89·119 the corresponding period of last year, and 65·26 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 138 died from fevers; 655, plague; 8, small-pox; 54, measles; 18, cholera; 4, leprosy; 85, phthisis; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 265, affections of the respiratory organs; 81, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 50, still-born; 135, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 75; Brahmin, 54; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 888; Hindu, low caste, 283; Musalman, 278; Parsee, 38; Jew, 6, Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 336 as against 294 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

SOME interesting communications have just been made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, Secretary to the Board of Examiners in India, gives some Persian riddles collected from dervishes in the South of Persia. Dr. Harold H. Mann discloses, in regard to a certain insect pest of the tea plant, a fact which has been noticed in regard to human beings in India—that the proportion of males to females increases as the conditions of life become more difficult. Dr. W. M. Hossack contributes a preliminary note on the rats of Calcutta. The subject has become of practical importance owing to the part rats play in the propagation of plague, and Dr. Hossack gives the names of the chief characters of the four varieties of rats found in Calcutta. He shows that colour is very variable and not a reliable distinction, and gives a table of the principal measurements of the four varieties found. Mr. E. H. Walsh, I.C.S., deals with the coinage of Tibet, giving an account of present and former coinage, with examples of all the known coins.

LIFE'S LITTLE WORRIES.

III.

A DINNER PARTY.

WHAT a nuisance invitations are. Why do people issue them and why do others accept?

Your wife has called on Mrs. Bigwig, when she was out; Mrs. Bigwig returned the call, and your wife was out. Now you are asked there to dine. You don't know Mr. or Mrs. Bigwig from Adam, and you are perfectly sure they don't know you and don't want to.

You come home tired from office looking forward to a quiet evening and you are reminded that you are "dining out". What a picture of misery those two words convey to you!

So at 7 30 you wander into your room and a sympathetic boy dresses you. While doing so he informs you, the Syce has received news that his father's brother's wife has just died, and he has gone off, and shall he (the boy) call a ticca gharry. You are too weary-hearted to be annoyed about the Syce, so you tell the boy to get a gharry, and while he goes off you are left to struggle with your collar.

Every man knows the feeling well. Your shirt seems to have expanded while your collar has shrunk in the wash, and there is nothing more irrigating in this world. How many comic descriptions and how many comic pictures have been written and drawn of a man struggling with an obstinate collar? But there's nothing humourous in it, it's a tragedy.

In the middle of your struggles your wife comes in and wants her dress done up behind. Why do men marry? And echo answers why! Because there is no other possible answer. You try and do up the dress. To begin with your wife does not stand still. She is fooling around with her waistband, or dividing strands of hair, with a hat pin. Then when you have found the hook, which is no easy thing to do, you cannot find the eye. She tells you to hook it on to the lace. You do this and tear the lace. But are you pitied? No, you are abused.

Or perhaps the dress buttons behind. All the buttons seem to be hanging on one thread and none of them are opposite the button hole. The dress is tight and will hardly meet, and the button holes are too small for the buttons, and you are abused again because you, a mere man, cannot cope with the situation.

Well, you struggle with your collar and you manage to damage two shirts in the process, but after a time you get fixed up, and you are dressed and waiting for the reluctant gharry which does not come.

Your wife sits in a shair giving you the impression that she thinks it's your fault (and you are probably right), while you walk up and down the room or verandah cursing the boy, the coolie, mali and everyone you can think of and have almost the appearance of wishing to go to that dinner.

The gharry at last arrives and in you both bundle and after a deal of persuasion from the gharrywalla, whose whips looks like a piece of straw, the horse—or what appears to be a horse—proceeds at an ambling trot. Every time you speak to the Gharrywalla—which you do occasionally during the drive—he looks round—and the horse stops. Then the same business is gone—through again with the straw, he lifting up one hand slowly and gently flapping the reins while flourishing the whip wildly in the air with the other, not daring to hit the horse for two reasons, firstly, the horse might go. Secondly, the whip might break.

A few minutes after leaving the carriage your wife comes along followed by some other women and you are shown in where there are many other people foolishly trying to look pleased with themselves.

The conversation pauses as you enter, while the hostess comes smilingly forward and shakes you gently by the hand trying to remember who you are, and hoping you really are one of the invited guests. She stands talking to you for a few minutes, and asks you to sit down on an impossible small chair, which creaks heavily as you do so. During the conversation, you tactfully bring in your name and notice she jumps at it and brings it in on several occasions, evidently wishing to impress it on her memory. By and bye she points to a lady at the other side of the room and asks if you know who she is? You reply cheerfully that she is your wife, and your hostess on hearing this exclaims "Oh, I am sorry." After this beautifully ambiguous remark, dinner is announced.

You find you are taking in a lady who grasps you tightly by the arm and hurries you into the dining-room. You have not caught her name and she has only caught half yours, by which she addresses you.

Dinner proceeds. You find the lady you have taken in, is, not only fond of her dinner, but is also deaf. The two often go together. But your difficulty is two-fold. For not only have you to first attract her attention but having done so you have to make her hear. You try to speak clearly and distinctly. At this moment there is a pause all round the table while your voice rings out this bright and intelligent remark:—"The day has been very hot."

"I beg your pardon," she abruptly answers. You repeat again loudly and distinctly:—

"The day has been very hot."

"No, I don't, I always use Vinolia," is the staggering reply. What she thought you said you never discover, because you naturally discontinue further conversation. It is too irregular.

After the Entree comes the Joint and you look for further fields in which to try your conversational powers.

On the other side of you is a fair young girl whose partner for the moment is neglecting her. You step nobly into the breach by a bold and simple question which should surely start a conversation namely:—"Do you like books?" It appears that she does like books, and reads a good deal. You discuss some books you have both read and adopt a slightly cynical air on the subject of love and marriage to prolong the conversation and promote interesting argument. At last she says:—"I see you only like books where everything ends unhappily."

"Not necessarily," you reply.

"Have you ever read any of John Oliver Hobbs?" she asks.

"Some," you answer.

Again there is one of those curious pauses round the table. Everyone seems to be listening to this intelligent girl.

"Have you ever read that book by her?" she continues, "called Some Immoral Emotions?"

The pause round the table continues for one horrible moment and is then broken by everyone talking at once. While you hurridly seize your glass of champagne and drain it before turning to that sweet girl and telling her you have'nt, and realizing that she meant "Some Emotions and a Moral."

Dinner draws to its end and at last; the ladies make a move and sail away to the drawing-room and the men draw their chairs together.

What you would really like at this stage is a pipe but this you can't have, but you are given a cheroot which you find won't draw. What are you to do? You don't like asking for another and you can't put it on your plate and smoke one of your own as it would not look well. So you have to puff hard with little result. After a time the host says 'Shall we join the ladies?" You thereupon all go into the drawing-room after each man has hesitated as to who should leave the room first.

In the drawing-room all the men group themselves gracefully at one end and the hostess has to spend a good quarter of an hour separating them.

Somebody startles everybody by commencing to sing and he or she gazed at with indignant surprise by everyone else. The song is an old one sung sweetly out of tune to an accompanist who is audibly apologizing most of the time for his or her mistakes. The song comes to an end with the usual famous remarks by the onlookers.

The general conversation is resumed and eventually the senior lady makes a move and is soon followed by everyone else.

You and your wife after prodding the gharrywalla in the back during the drive home to keep him awake, eventually get there, when the first thing you do is to order a peg and the second to go to sleep. In the morning you wake up feeling thoroughly tired and worn and swear you will never go to another dinner again. But you do or else you give one yourself out of revenge.

J. M. P.

THE NATAL OUTLOOK.

GROWING UNREST.

More Volunteers from the Transvaal.

THE WHOLE ZULU BORDER INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Natal Government will remain in office.

There is growing restlessness among the Natives along the whole of the Zulu border.

430 more volunteers provided by the Transvaal Government have left Johannesburg for Natal.

Morentes, the leader of the rebels in German Damaraland, has taken refuge at the Cape and been made a prisoner by the Police.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Germany in the East.

BORNEO RUMOUR DENIED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, replying to a question, denied the report that Germany had acquired a port at Pouloulant island off the coast of Borneo.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had represented against the construction of harbour works there, but Lord Elgin was not satisfied that the representations embodied the wishes of the trading community and he saw no reason further to delay the work undertaken on the authority of high experts after prolonged consideration here and at Singapore.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A Threat to the Lords.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Earl of Portsmouth speaking at Andover last night said that if the Lords rejected the Education Bill, Government was prepared to accept the challenge of a General Election fought on Education. The result would strengthen the cause of disestablishment and probably lead to complete secularisation.

LATER.

There are 512 amendments to the Education Bill.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Five Minute Speeches.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Russian Duma is discussing minutely the clauses in the address.

The speeches are limited to five minutes and numerous extravagant proposals are made.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SENATE.

Charge of Duplicity.

The Washington Senate is angrily debating President Roosevelt's attitude in the Railway Rates Bill. The Democrats accuse him of duplicity and siding with the Republicans after making advances to the Democrats.

THE CITY LUNCHEON TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MAY 16.

At the Lord Mayor's luncheon to the Prince of Wales on his return from India, Mr. Balfour will propose the Indian Empire and Mr. Morley will respond. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will propose the Lord Mayor.

THE GERMAN BURGOMASTERS IN LONDON, H. C.-B.'s Welcome.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The German Burgomasters were banquetted by the Association of Municipal Corporations last night in London.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman who was present said he welcomed their visit as promoting friendly intercourse between friendly nations.

JAPANESE SOCIETY'S DINNER.

The Garter Mission.

Lord Redesdale, who presided at the Japanese Society's dinner last night, dwelt upon the Mikado's gracious reception of our Garter Mission and said Japan in many things was a century ahead of the times. M Mutsu and M. Tsaitse, besides many other distinguished Japanese and Chinese, were present.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Second Reading.

The Commons has read the Finance Bill a second time.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The match between Surrey and Essex was drawn. Cambridge University has beaten Yorkshire by 305 runs.

The M. C. C. has beaten Kent by 69 runs.

DARJEELING ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 16.

The Darjeeling Fine Arts Exhibition was opened to-day with about 450 exhibits. Not much can be said of the quality of exhibits which are scarcely up to those of former year.

SWADESHI METHODS.

A PLOT OF FALSEHOOD AND COERCION.

NEW LIGHT ON THE MYMENSINGH DISTURBANCES.

EXPELLED SCHOOLBOYS REINSTATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Mahomedan version of the Mymensingh disturbances shows that the zemindars of Iswargunge station wished to intimidate their poor Mahomedan tenants into co-operation in the Swadeshi movement. It is alleged they forced them to sign bonds not to purchase foreign-made goods, while the moneylenders refused to advance them money and the pleaders and mukhtiars refused to take up their cases. Finally the Hindus proceeded to poison the minds of the District Officers by sending them fabricated telegrams that the Mahomedans were about to plunder their houses and to give colour to the statement induced their own servants to plunder the markets.

A "Statesman" special cablegram, from London, dated May 15, states :—

Answering Sir Henry Cotton in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Morley announced the unconditional reinstatement of the expelled schoolboys and that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam had withdrawn the Circular prohibiting processions.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Mr. Justice Bodily yesterday granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage in the case of E. T. Adshead vs. Adshead on ground of adultery. The petitioner is to have the custody of the two children.

THE SYLHET "WEEKLY CHRONICLE" CASE.

PROBABLE REVISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

It is understood Sir Bamfylde Fuller is reconsidering the case of the Sylhet "Weekly Chronicle" and now that the object of the boycott has been attained, it is quite probable that paper will be restored to its former privileges.

DR. NIELD COOK AND THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Dr. Nield Cook's application for leave to the end of the year has been refused till he appears before the Medical Board for a certificate as to the state of his health.

EXCESSIVE FEES FOR COUNSEL.

DISALLOWED BY THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

An important judgment was delivered by Mr Justice Sale in the High Court to day in which the Taxing Officer had disallowed a fee 30 gold mohurs to counsel in a motion for the discharge of guardians of an infant. His Lordship said he had consulted Justices Harrington and Bodily, both Barrister Judges, and they all were of opinion that under no circumstances will excessive or extravagant fees be allowed against estates in the hands of the Court which was represented by the guardians The matter was sent back to the Taxing Officer.

PLAGUE MORTALITY INDIA.

A SLIGHT DECREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The statement of reported plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending 12th May shows 13,207 seizures and 11,414 deaths, the deaths being nearly 2,000 less than last week. In the principal provinces the deaths were, Bombay and Sind 1,371, Madras 4, Bengal 432, the United Provinces 1,271, the Punjab 7,896, Burma 125, the Central Provinces 31, the Central India 32, and Rajputana 32. These figures are lower in all cases, except Central India, than last week, but in the Punjab the decrease very slight.

SIMLA GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The garden party at Viceregal Lodge has been postponed.

COMING SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The Simla Horse Show will be held at Annandale on Friday, June 8th. Officers, the Royal Artillery, Jutogh, will be "At Home." Entries will be under twelve classes including ponies under 14-2, horses over 14-2, polo ponies, ladies' sacks, and children's ponies. There with be a jumping competition both for horses and ponies. Two prizes will be given in each class.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following postings in the Public Works Department have been ordered :—

Mr. M. J. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bengal and appointed Chief Engineer to that Government.

Messrs. W. J. Porter, W. C. Phillips and W. Kelly, Accountants, Public Works Department, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner

Mr. J. C. Davis, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, reverts to Assam from the Punjab.

Mr. A. W. Slater, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the services.

Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 24th May 1906.

Mr. Rulla Ram, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway till further orders.

POONA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

COST ESTIMATED AT FIVE AND HALF LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA MAY 17.

At the meeting of City Municipality held this evening the Poona water scheme was unanimously adopted. The scheme put forward by the Sanitary Engineer is to include the following provisions:—

Settling reservoirs holding about eight days' supply for the whole city at 24 lakhs of gallons per day;

Raised water reservoirs on Parwati Hill side to hold 10 lakhs of gallons, and pumping the above gallons of raised supply in 12 hours and providing cast iron mains to Parbwati, Shankershet and Lalbag distribution mains;

The main to be capable of giving the required supply, for distribution in the whole city, of 24 lakhs gallons in 8 or 10 hours.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,29,000, It is understood there will be some excess and the estimate will be increased by about 1 1/2 lakhs, adding one lakh rupees for distribution in the city. The total cost will be 5 1-2 lakhs. The cost of pumping 10 lakhs of gallons per day for 12 hours will be seven thousand rupees a year

The Municipality will agree to the construction of the above scheme of Government provided the estimate and pumping expenses are not likely to be exceeded. The work when carried out will throw a financial burden Rs. 52,000: Rs. 30,000 for interest and sinking fund, Rs. 7000 for pumping charges, Rs. 1,000 for annual repairs, Rs. 14,000 for canal water charges at irrigation rate per year for the first 30 years and Rs. 22,000 per year after 30 years.

This will be a very heavy burden for the Poona Municipality to bear, especially when they may sooner or later have to finance, large drainage projects costing about 22 lakhs of rupees. Under the above circumstances the Municipality request Government will be pleased to give the following special concessions :—

Plague loans now stand at about 2 1-2 lakhs which the Municipality have to pay by instalments of Rs. 25,000 per annum be remitted to them.

Canal water up to 24 lakhs of gallons per day be given to the Municipality at irrigation rates, namely rupee one for 10,000 cubic feet.

The loan required for the water works be given by Government at 3 1/2 per cent per annum and be made repayable in 30 years.

If the Government will kindly agree to allow the above concessions, the Municipality agree to bear the cost of constructing the scheme put forward in its first stage, but they request the Municipal portions of works should be kept distinct and separate so as to be capable of being worked by the Municipal establishment independently, after the works are constructed and placed in working order by Government.

THE GOVERNOR'S SHOOTING TOUR.

COL. GRANTHAM SHOOTS A BLACK PANTHER.

A RECORD FOR KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

H. E. Lord Lamington, accompanied by his Staff and Colonels Ferris, Forbes and Grantham, went to a shooting party at Kolhapur recently The party were the guests of the Maharaja of Kolhapur in a big camp which was pitched forty miles east of the town. A big tiger which was driven out from the jungle came within range of His Excellency who fired but only slightly wounding it. It disappeared never to be seen again. Shortly after a beautiful black panther came within range of Colonel Grantham's rifle and the Colonel at once bowled him over. This is the first black panther that has ever been encountered within Kolhapur territory. The bear measured seven feet, six inches. An interesting feature of the camp was that the Maharaja of Kolhapur's two little daughters were among the Governor's party and were as keen on shikar as anybody else. The Governor and party returned to Mahableshwar, while Col. Grantham brought his trophy to Poona.

PAPER CHASE AT POONA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, MAY 17.

The first paper chase of the season, organised by the Officers of the 93rd Highlanders, came off most successfully this morning, the rendezvous being near the Officers Mess. Messrs Kennedy and Maclaine were the hares. Starting from the Mess they laid an excellent course to the west of ranges bearing off right-handed over a series of stone walls, doiged down the nullah, and then headed for Bibgari. Breast high scent lay in the plateau between Bibgari and Khandwa Khurd. The pace here was very hot and the hares were now stealing down into the village of Khundwa. The field then returned by the Wanowrie prison, where the Officers were "At Home." About fifteen guests took part.

THE ACCIDENT TO LIEUT McLEOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

Lieut McLeod, who met with a riding accident yesterday, is progressing satisfactorily.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The leave out of India for six months granted to Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, dated 3rd March is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Captain C. S. Lowson, M. S., I. M. S., is confirmed as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 4th May 1906.

The services of Captain J. H. Peck, 127th Baluchi Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. A. D Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months and five days.

Mr. G. P. R. Millett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed extension of furlough for one months.

Mr. R. Tinolin is appointed to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Aden, with effect from the 14th April during the absence of Mr. N. G. Greensmith on leave.

Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., to be Professor of Materia Medica and Phamancy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Captain F.H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I. M. S.

Mr. S. H. Stevenson to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 11th April vice Mr. J. Andrews, with Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector.

Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M. B., I. M. S. to be Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, vice Major W. E. Jennings, M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S., but to continue as acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District.

Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., to be Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M. B., I. M. S.

Mr. S. Rebach, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 30th April, the date on which the furlough granted to him expired.

W. A. Johns, temporary Superintending Engineer, Third Class, and Junior Consulting Engineer for the Southern Maratha Railway, Dharwar, is granted combined privilege leave for three months and furlough for five months with effect from the 15th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

THE BOMBAY MAIL COLLISION.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

EYE-WITNESSES' ACCOUNTS.

WONDERFUL PLUCK OF THE DRIVER.

QUARTER-MASTER Sergeant Hanham of the Royal Fusiliers has given the following account of the Kodur collision to the "Madras Mail" :—

I left Secunderabad early on the morning of the 19th instant, for Wellington. From Hyderabad onwards I had, as companion in my carriage, Mr. Ali a native schoolmaster, and a boy student. At Guntakal I got out of the train and, having nothing to do for a few minutes had a chat with the driver, who was a most interesting conversationist, and who, most curiously, in the light of subsequent events, gave me the details of a severe railway accident which occurred a few years before on the railway, several miles further on. I noticed a lady passenger outside the 1st class carriage, which was a part of my coach. At Gooty I left the railway carriage and proceeded to the 1st class Refreshment Room and was joined at dinner there by Captain FitzPatrick, he being the only other passenger dining. He opened the conversation by chaffing about the dinners provided on the Madras Railway. He seemed in splendid spirits and full of joy and vitality. I resumed my seat in the 2nd class carriage with Mr. Ali and Captain FitzPatrick strolled back into the other half.

We had changed drivers at Gooty, I believe, I noticed soon afterwards that we were apparently a bit behind time and were evidently dashing along at least forty miles an hour. The tiring journey in the heat soon sent me off to sleep I was awakened by a crash. I asked Mr. Ali what had occurred as he made a dash for the window. He looked out and said, "The train is on fire." I looked out of the window on my side of the carriage and saw we were off the line. I looked out of the other window and saw that the engine was a wreck and a mass of flame. I think my South African experience bore me in good stead for the moment. I found my door jammed by the collision; therefore I got out of the window with as many things as I could, and got back and assisted Mr. Ali and the student with others. This was only a matter of seconds. I then looked at the end of my coach and found it smashed to atoms. Privates Hales and Davis, of the Lincoln Regiment, then came up and we as one searched for anyone injured We threw off our coats, and, mounting the 1st class carriage, found Captain FitzPatrick pinned to the seat, where he had been sleeping by a heap of debris and a big iron girder. Blood was coming from his mouth and nose, and there was a big pool of blood on the floor. The debris covered him up to his shoulders. He was apparently quite dead. Privates Hales and Davis found room enough to get amongst the debris in the carriage, while I stood at the window, and we endeavoured to get his body out. I lifted some of the things lying on him, and Davis and Hales removed some more. The heat from the flames was intense, and together with the smoke made the position a very trying one. We called on some natives, standing close by, for assistance, but they were apparently too frightened to assist. The weight of the girder and debris was too much for us in our positions, and we left the body to see if we could save anyone elsewhere. The front part of the 1st class carriage we found it impossible to get at. The guard's van was smashed to pieces. The tender and engine were a mass of fire and huge flames threw a weird light on the faces of the native passengers, who huddled together at a safe distance in frightened groups. One or two native gentlemen who had been travelling were apparently trying to calm the majority and doing the best they could to stop further panic.

The van of the goods train into which we had smashed, together with a truck containing bales of smoke description, were add g fuel to the fire. We searched in vain for anyone we could help, with the exception of the driver. He was lying on the ground near his engine just out of the radius of the fire, from near which he had been moved by some native gentleman. I asked him if I could do anything as he lay groaning. He asked me for a smoke and I gave him the cigar and lighted it for him. Reinforced by Chief Constable Tidy, of the Secunderabad Police, we made fresh endeavours to save the body of Captain FitzPatrick, but failed, and it shocked us considerably to be so helpless as to have to leave the body to burn. We could no get helpers to come near enough to the fire and to the body. I missed my companions for a little time, and tried to get help to shunt the mails, luggage and coaches up the line and save them, as the fire was making rapid progress and the whole train looked doomed. As I was unsuccessful, I went back and found Hales, Davis and Tidy still trying to do something towards saving the body of Captain FitzPatrick. One of the soldiers got hold of the arm of Captain FitzPatrick, but it almost came off in its mangled state. We managed to move two coaches, and then had the assistance of about three others in moving some more. The last coach was a very large one, and much too heavy for us to move. The fire would have reached it in a few minutes. We asked for more help, and few responded, but we could not move it. They managed to uncouple, but some old native man waved the natives back from the fire and the trucks. As drastic measures had to be taken, I went and seched a riding whip and by gesting amongst the sepoys and threatening we got at least thirty of them. We got the coach going just in time, and the natives, reassured, set up their working song, and to the many shouts of encouragement, ran it into safety

I then went back to the engine with the soldiers and they pointed out the burned trunk and legs of the body of a native, a few feet from the burning engine. His head was resting under a burning bale. It was a ghastly sight, and one I shall long remember.

The engine of the goods train did not return for a very long time afterwards, a matter of hours. The relief train arrived more than five hours after the collision. The greatest credit is due to Privates Hales and Davis and Chief Constable Tidy who worked like Trojans, and saved the Railway Company many thousands of rupees. Every coach on the mail train would have been destroyed but for them.

We owe our lives to the plucky driver, who, I hope to hear will recover quickly from his injuries. He certainly deserves some public recognition. I had a long chat with him before he began to feel the effect severely of his injuries and the collision. He told me that on the spur of the moment he did what he had always decided to do in the event of a collision—put on the brake and let his engine take the full force of it instead of allowing the carriages to be telescoped. As he dashed along at over forty miles an hour, he saw what looked like the shadow of a tree. In a moment we dashed into the mixed train. As we struck he applied the vacum brake and turned off steam—wonderful nerve under the circumstances! He saved a great calamity. At the speed we were travelling nothing could have saved us, but the wonderful nerve of the driver. An inexperienced man would have been tempted to have jumped his engine. One fireman had a miraculous escape, the place he came through being in the middle of a mass of iron debris. I hope to hear that there were not more than four burned to ashes, and that the lady passenger really left the train.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mr. S. Z. Ali, of the Nizam's Educational Service, writes :—

The Madras Railway is becoming notorious for frequent collisions and disasters, especially on the N. W. branch which connects with the G. I. P. Railway. The Mangapatnam Disaster was scarcely erased from the memory of men's minds, when a disastrous collision occurred on the 11th instant at 1-30 A. M. between Urampad and Kodur, roughly a hundred miles from Madras, with this difference that fire took the place of water as the additional destructive agent.

The circumstances that brought about the catastrophe were briefly these. As usual No. 14 Mail was thundering along the rails with its usual speed, ranging from 35 to 40 miles an hour, from Urampad, after duly obtaining the requisite line clear, quite unmindful that an impending danger was in front of it. Alas! it had not the slightest idea that a mixed train No. 4, which left the same station an hour or two earlier, would get stuck in the way, and thus would be the cause of loss of limb, life and luggage, to the subsequent Mail train, not to say of the destruction of the carriages by fire. As fate would have it, whether owing to the exhaustion of water in the engine, which was discovered only too late by the driver, the engine was actually detached from the train for fetching water from the next station, or whether the driver, not looking behind to see if the train was actually following him the train of carriages became uncoupled and was left behind accidentally, I don't know. The first alleged reason is the one commonly adduced by the railway officials of Kodur, but the fact that the coupling of the carriage just after the engine was broken batokens that the whole train must have got severed from the engine on the way, and this the driver failed to notice until he was in sight of the station.

The scene after the collision was sometaing appalling. The engine of our Mail train having collided with the mixed train was off the rails and fell aslant on the left side, bringing ruin on three cars—one brake-van with luggage, one under guard's van and a bogie first and second class composite—which were either smashed or telescoped. It was in the second class of the composite along with Quarter-master Sergeant Hanham, of the Royal Fusiliers. We received a shock and a toss in our sleep which set us on our legs, and what should we see but the train coming to a dead stop, and a heap of debris of the railway carriages lying along the lines. We were first dumbfounded, but recovering our senses, we both made for the door to escape. We tried our best to open both the doors but they were so firmly fixed that our efforts to open them proved useless, and hence we were obliged to slip down through the opening of the doors. We then recovered our luggage and had it deposited a little distance off the lines. Meanwhile crowds of passengers from the rear third class carriages were describing the train and were peopling the wilderness all round in detached groups. In doing this, the troubled passengers were substantially helped by the moonlight which illumined the whole scene. The upset engine had by this time caught fire by the igniting of the coal from the tender, which in its turn spread to the open goods van of the mixed train containing castor seeds. It seemed for a time as if the fire would be confined to the mixed train, as one wagon after another was slowly but steadily taking fire; but all on a sudden the wind changed and the shattered brake-van of the mail train was easily ignited. The fire, assisted by the action of the wind and the explosion of the gas used for lighting the carriages, progressed rapidly on the Mail train side, simultaneously maintaining its havoc, though slowly, on the other train. The Mail way mail Service men by importuning the passengers, had already managed to detach their car and two succeeding coaches including the brake-van from the body of the train, in which I too, participated.

When the fire was rapidly gaining ground towards the carriages of the train, Quarter-master sergeant Hannam, (from Trichinopoly) Privates Hales and Davies of Lincoln Regiment, (from Kamptee) and Mr. Thoy of the Secunderabad Police, hastened to the scene of devouring fire to render all possible assistance they could. They peered into the carriages to save and recover anybody they could see. They discovered the dead body of Captain FitzPatrick in the first class composite; he was jammed between an iron girder and smashed parts of the compartment. Nevertheless his face was plainly visible his mouth a little open and blood oozing out of it. I think that death must have come before Captain FitzPatrick really awoke. His right hand was very badly injured and smeared with coagulated blood Capal FitzPatrick's servant, Alli Baksh was also in the servants compartment of the composite, was running to enquire after his master. We told him that he was killed and pointed out the spot where his corpse lay. Messrs. Hannam Thoy, Privates Hales and Davies and Fireman Bloch tried to drag the body of the deceased from the advancing fire, but the body was so firmly bedded under the girder and other debris of the compartment that it was beyond the strength of these five to extricate it. If there had been at least a dozen helping hands, Captain FitzPatrick's dead body might have been saved from the flames. Although there was loud appeal for assistance, nobody, not even the railway officials, would volunteer to undertake the risk of approaching the scene of danger. Under such circumstances there was nothing more to do than to leave, when the utmost reluctance, the dead body of Captain FitzPatrick to be preserved upon by the flames. Mr. Hannam and others with unflinching vigour then turned their energies towards saving the railway coaches at least. Detaching one car after another, they hand-shunted them safe to a distance of about half a furlong beyond the reach of the flames and tagged them on to the three cars already shunted for the sake of saving the mails.

But their greatest feat of valour consisted in disconnecting and conducting safe eleventh one, (when they were feeling the no blaze at a distance of a year from the actual flame), the long joint stock third class carriage, which for an anxious suspense of five minutes refused to move; but owing to the dogged stubbornness of the men it was pulled, to the immense relief of the gazing spectators, who, if they had contributed their quota of energy, would have unleashed the anxious interval. Shortly after the bogie first and second class composite was devoured by the all-enveloping flames, with blue patches of light resulting from the bursting of the coal gas, and was the turn of the carriages of the Mail train to suffer at the hands of the aggressive element. No attempt was made to rescue the mixed train waggons which were slowly succumbing under the advancing fire and tacitly remained in this condition until the relief train took us all to Kodur. Even after, reaching Kodur, which we reached at sunrise, we could clearly discern the smoke rising in the form of clouds from the burning wagons.

For reasons unknown to me the train which took us to Kodur, failed to bring in the Mails simultaneously, although most of the passengers were transhipped. Then our train was suffered to remain at Kodur till noon, waiting for the arrival of the Mails, taxing not a little the patience of the passengers, owing to the kindness of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who was present at Kodur when second-class passengers were served free with light refreshments.

Meanwhile an inquest by a Native Police Officer was held and Messrs. Hannam Hales, Davies Thoy and myself gave our respective depositions. Depositions of the Railway hands connected with the collision were also taken.

On arriving at Chingunta, the next station we were confronted with a host of Railway and Medical Officers, chief of them being Major B. Carter (Agent) Mr. Greenall (Traffic Manager) Mr. Pilkington (Loco Superintendent) Dr. Gibson and another doctor. These officers received us mainly from Mr. Hannam, who very kindly explained with their request. The Medical Officers examined D'Vaz the driver, who was the only person seriously wounded and whose escape even with a fractured leg was a mass of mystery and pronounced that the case was not a hopeless one.

The number of wounded was no great. A dozen or so received slight bruises. The only serious case as already noticed, was that of Driver D'Vaz who fractured his left leg and was suffering from internal contusions. We all owe our life to this plucky Driver, who managed to keep his head cool in the time of danger and put on the vacuum brake, which so much minimised the effects of the collision that an incredibly small number fell victims to it and the rear carriages saved. Even in Birds was another lucky man who had a narrow shave. Among others who suffered bruises may be mentioned Alli Baksh, Captain FitzPatrick's servant and two mail sorters.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Station of Navsari on the line of B.B.and C. I. Railway is frequented by many passengers, and it being on the other side of the town and there being no way out from the North Platform, passengers coming to or going from Navsari are inconvenienced and have to wait on the other side when a good train is shunting, many a passenger with luggage loses the train. When a passenger train is late passengers of business or tired of Railway journey are greatly vexed. Will the Railway authorities be so good as to issue an order that no shunting should be done these quarter of an hour before after the arrival of a passenger train, I remember an instance in 1886 when a Parsee family with a large number of members and heavy luggage waited on the other side for a goods train which was being shunted and at last lost the train and had to wait some hours, in bitter cold. The matter was brought to the notice of the Traffic Superintendent who was in the train who enquired into the matter, fined the Deputy Station Master and ordered that no shunting should be made before and after the arrival of a passenger train. The good order is every now and then infringed at Navsari and the passengers are inconvenienced a great deal almost everyday. For want of an overbridge on the level-crossing wayfarers also suffer, but that is nothing compared with the above grievance.

A PASSENGER.

Navsari, May 16.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

A MISSING LINK SUPPLIED.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of the appeal of Dagdu Vitnu Kalam, accused No 2, who had been sentenced by Mr. Lucas Sessions Judge of Satara, to transportation for life on his having been convicted of the murder of Baja, woman. The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Genu Bajaji Shinde and Rama Mahadu Hagavne were charged together for the murder of Baja Kom Govind a Shinde in Arphal, Taluk Satara on 22nd September last. Rama was acquitted, and though Genu was convicted and sentenced to death, on appeal to the High Court, the conviction and sentence were set aside. In the present proceedings, said the learned Chief Justice, the Appeal Court was concerned with Dagdu's appeal. Baja was the widow of Genu's separated brother. She left her native place for Bombay by train in company of the three accused. When all the accused returned home without Baja, in order that the incident might not give rise to comment, Genu gave out that Baja had been left up country where his (Genu's) wife had been confined. Dagdu had made confessions, and pointed out the place where Baja had died. A skeleton, and pieces of wearing apparel, were recovered near the place, and these were identified by means of certain marks, as those of the deceased Baja. There was no doubt that Baja was her death by foul play and that accused had taken such a part in the murder as to render him responsible for that offence. Consequently, his conviction and sentence were confirmed. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell said the missing link in the evidence about identification, which had been wanting in the former appeal, having been supplied, the appeal was dismissed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

In the Spring the Young Man's Fancy.

LADIES AND MOTOR-BUSES.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In the spring it used to be expected of the young man that his fancy should lightly turn to thoughts of love. Although it is understood from sporadic complaints that the young man's fancy does not nowadays turn with the freedom or enthusiasm of the gay early Victorian days, the tradition of spring as the season when it is least absurd to be affectionate plainly lingers. How else are we to account for the intrusion into so many ordinarily sedate pages of print of so many little essays, written with more or less taste, concerning the way of a man with a maid and the way of a maid with a man? These are, of course, peculiarly attractive subjects for discussion, because you can be reasonably sure that however absurd the things you say they will be true of someone or other.

Some good people have been writing little treatises on the way to choose a wife, and what sort of a wife to choose, and how to manage her when you have chosen her, till you begin to think of a wife as a kind of merchandise, which a man orders with laborious specification, and which (after much delay consequent on the rush of new season's orders) he finally receives: One wife. As per invoice, Carriage forward. Use no hooks. These wife treatises are, of course, paralleled by companion works on the husband—what sort of a husband to avoid, and how to avoid him, with many hints, based, no doubt on the engaging philosophy of Mr. Bernard Shaw concerning what sort of a husband to run after him. At times you may wonder why anyone reads such curious writings. It is probably possible that someone—some one submissive soul—may have determined her conduct to the one and only him by the advice of one of these mainly anonymous oracles of love. But here can hardly be many such. In affairs of what we may charitably call the heart everyone, surely, should go his or her own way: in such matters if ever it is each for hers if and save qui peut.

Yet there is no doubt that hosts of people do read and mark, if they avoid learning by the more or less sensible discourses concerning the course of true love. They do not intend to do as the discoursers tell them, but the subject therefore has an inexhaustible attraction. To read how other people conduct, or would like to conduct, their love affairs is almost as fascinating as reading how their people dress. In reading stories of other folks' love and other folks' frocks you may have either the delight of imagining a most gorgeous display or of thinking how much better a show you make yourself.

These treatises on young men and maidens may be roughly divided into two halves, each maintaining a different view, each view being one which would have shocked our dear grandmothers. Take one first. If ere you have a marriage represented as inevitable—the work of the Life Force. Miss A. sees Mr B. and the Life Force makes her claim him for her own. The poor victims both strive and cry. It is no use. Miss A (obeyed always, it is understood, by the Life Force) insists upon being Mrs. B. Imagine the emotions of our poor grandmothers when such an account was given to them of the course of true love. The second theory is not much prettier. Here we have it set forth that the real business of a man with a mail is to make sure that his marriage is a solid sensible transaction. That the girl is sound in pocket ordinary capacity, housewifery, wind and limb, temper and mind. Nothing else matters. The proper sort of marriage, in fact, is a marriage of convenience. Ask for it—it is difficult to avoid dropping into commercial terms on this subject—ask for it, and see that you get it. None others are genuine.

Of course a marriage of convenience is better than a marriage of inconvenience. And, of course, there is something in the world which, if capital letters please you, you may call Life Force. Whether that is any more illuminating or any more beautiful than calling it love is, of course, a matter of taste. There is, as the marriage of convenience champions rightly apprehend, a vast deal of common-sense in the world; and some of it might, perhaps, be useful usefully employed in slaying the lies that Miss A's stern chase after Mr. B is a true account of the normal way of a maid with a man. On the other hand, until common-sense is the only guide in the world the majority of maids and women will not make marriages of convenience. And when common sense is the only guide in the world women and men will find life much too joyless to be worth living.

It seems unkind, recognising its advantages, to cavil at the motor-omnibus, but for womenkind, at least, its advent has meant a multiplication of woes. The situation of the dear ladies who stand in the middle of the road wistfully endeavouring to attract the attention of the driver is evident enough, and sad enough. The drivers are apparently not going to notice this class of customer—the ladies had better give up the perilous rushes and keep to the pavement until the conductor of a horse-bus takes compassion upon them. This, the complaint re the oliuiness of the drivers, is but a minor one. At any rate, it is insignificant compared to the fate of the lady who, having come to her destination, wishes to dismount. A great deal has been said and written about the comparative ease with which motor-omnibuses can be stopped. I can be done, but the motor-omnibuses do not care about doing it. Last week, wishing to dismount at Chancery-lane, a lady was observed to make a start at the Law Courts. The motor, however, was busy racing another full of people returning from the theatre, and only consented to pull up as it reached Lincoln's Inn. Meanwhile, the unfortunate passenger was buffeted about, and finally had to collapse into her former seat to await events.

In the old days pathetic appeals were advanced to travellers to stop the horses as seldom as possible. But the conductor's late concern for the horses is as nothing compared to his present regard for the motor machinery. Hence the substitution of Lincoln's for Chancery-lane. There are regular stopping-places, of course, but so far as taking up passengers is concerned, it is useless to recognise them—the bus is invariably full. Even the fortunate few who do secure seats have their grievance. The unusual two steps are difficult to manoeuvre, but that is not as serious as the conductor's unseemly haste to hustle his cargo aboard. To say the least of it, his hustling proves in the removal, but it makes an impression more serious than one. If the dress of the hustled one's fellow-passengers is any reliable evidence of the impression, or like as bus, the conductor is invariably unmarked. Light frocks and gloves were extravagance enough wear in London as things were; they are simply prohibitive for those who purpose riding in motor-omnibuses. Perhaps in the promised electric buses the ladies will find consolation. But the powers which rule the motor-bus may even yet be gracious and their grievances are not altogether imaginary, and may condescend to cater for their favour.

After all, there seems to be some chance that coming generations will know how we thought and talked to each other, what our views were, and what our passing manners and customs were like. We learn what our forbears were in these respects from the voluminous correspondence which has been left, and which now forms such entertaining reading. But we have no time to write letters nowadays, and readily press and telephones furnish the necessary information to our friends. It was beginning to look as if we should leave no such interesting records for those who come after us. But science has come to the rescue, and apparently we shall be able to hand down to posterity that which till yesterday was for ever lost. Fun than any manuscript letters, for the latest invention is a kind of speech-engraved letter. The sender simply speaks into a receiver, which automatically engraves the voice on a cylinder, which may be sent, sign, and breath emitted while the message is being transmitted.

MR. SHAPOORJEE BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is difficult to understand what the occasion was or where the necessity was for Mr. Shapoorji Bharucha to give forth his tiresome tirade on the blessed heads of those he did not at all love. Within the proper bounds of the business of a broker—for he was, as a stock broker, addressing stock brokers—he evidently had nothing worth saying except perhaps to ventilate his grievance against the Bank of Bombay, that would not advance money to him for speculations. It is also not easy to understand Mr. Bharucha's object in making such a conglomerate speech in English before a small number of his colleagues, of whom, it is said, hardly one-tenth part knew the language, whilst hardly one-twentieth part was able to understand him. From the gist of it the object might appear to be to turn by hook or crook the occasion of the annual meeting of the stock brokers into an opportunity of letting out his pent up bile. The task might have been performed, undesirable as it surely was, more decently and more cleverly by some other hand. But a part of our difficulties is removed by Mr. Bharucha's own admission that "Human motives are mixed and complex." Now, let Mr. Bharucha not deny that he is not an exception to this dictum of his. The whole speech is no doubt peculiarly worthy of a garrulous broker. There is in it hardly any one proposition definitely premised, logically treated, and clearly concluded, or any reliable argument used anywhere. Because the Bank of Bombay refused to advance Mr. Bharucha money for speculation, therefore it "seemed to be working under some sense of wrong or vindictiveness." He avoids speaking how that sense of wrong or vindictiveness was created. Because "what is meat for one country may be poison to another," therefore "political economy is not an exact science." This would seem to be a peculiarly Bharuchi argument. Mr. Shapoorji Bharucha has yet to learn that political economy is not based upon numerical figures as is his every-day arithmetic of calculating his percentage of brokerage: "For practical purposes", says Mill, "political economy is inseparably intertwined with many other branches of social science. And Sociology is one of them specially." Under his ignorance of that knowledge well might Mr. Bharucha understand that "political economy is not an exact science."

It would be the height of impudence to say that Mr. Bharucha's sweeping assertion, absolutely unsupported by any reliable and definite evidence by way of hard facts and figures, (the assertion that India is advancing in material prosperity) must be accepted in preference to the unchallengeable official facts and figures studiously and purposely obtained and most carefully calculated by such gentlemen as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Lord Cromer. Of all others Lord Curzon must be taken to be the last man to make such a damaging admission, unless he saw the necessity of telling the appalling truth that the income of an Indian is not more than 27 rupees per head per annum. Then, again, Lord Cromer, a recognised financier of high repute, and a responsible officer as far as revenue figures are concerned, must surely be more believed than Mr. Bharucha. For indulgence sake Mr. Bharucha's inability to produce facts and figures in support of his sweeping assertion that India is prospering might be winked at; but at any rate he must necessarily disprove the figures and calculations of the abovesaid three gentlemen. What an absurd remark it is to make that "Because Mr. Dadabhai has said that India is poor because the income of an Indian is 20 rupees a year, some equally great men, such as Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon, have gone a few rupees better." Let Mr. Bharucha be assured that these two high persons were announcing to the world, as high and responsible officials, a correct figure with the stamp of their names for securing reliability for it; and that they were not talking in a slipshod manner, These people clapped for gratefulness and joy when they heard their Chairman utter Mr. Dadabhai's name, never dreaming that that great man was being run down.

If not to poverty, to what does Mr. Bharucha attribute the following terrible losses of human life, which are laid at the door of Government policy and high taxation by the honest and life-long and disinterested workers in the true cause of the country that is to say, both the rulers and the ruled:—"In the first quarter of the nineteenth century there were five famines with a million deaths, (average 200,000); in the second quarter, two famines with half a million deaths, (average 250,000 in the third quarter, six famines, with five million deaths, (average 833,000) and in the last quarter sixteen famines, with twenty-six million deaths, (average 1,625,000)." Anybody, marking this intensely high and ever-rising proportion of the human mortality on account of starvation, must surely pause heart-stricken before uttering one heartless hollow word. What the arguers against high taxation maintain is that it should be so low at would leave to the cultivators at least some provision for bad or lean years.

Eleven best experienced gentlemen of high position and authority wrote, amongst other things, to the Secretary of State for India, about five years ago, "In view of the terrible famines with which India has been lately afflicted, we, the undersigned, who have spent many years of our lives among the people, beg to offer the following suggestions to your Lordship in Council, in the hope that the Land Revenue Administration may be everywhere placed on such a sound and equitable basis as to secure to the cultivators of the soil a sufficient margin of profit to enable them better to withstand the pressure of future famines." Of these eleven gentlemen one was a Q. C. in England, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, four have been Members of the Viceroy's Council or local Governors, and most of them have held or passed above the grade of Commissioner of a Division. Instead of indulging in hollow talk and gibing and jeering, let Mr. Bharucha controvert these gentlemen, and demonstrate the position he assumes by solid facts and reliable figures. By putting forth a few misleading figures of taxation in several different countries, he makes a show,—too clever, I am afraid,—of justifying his position that "the taxation in India is light in all conscience." But he very conveniently forgets to give at the same time figures of the income per head per annum of those countries. Let Mulhall's dictionary teach him that "the real incidence of all taxation is better shown by comparison with the people's earnings." He who can look to only one side of accounts, ignoring the other, must be a ridiculously farcical financier. Unfortunately wherever Mr. Bharucha, going beyond the bounds of making haphazard or sweeping assertions, puts forward any evidence, that evidence turns out to be either evidently misleading or immediately challengeable. He says in India "the taxation per head comes to 3 rupees". Now in India the income per annum, as so authoritatively calculated by Lord Cromer, is 27 rupees, or, as calculated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, 20 rupees. Putting aside the latter figure to please Mr. Bharucha, we shall admit Lord Cromer's figure. Thus India pays 3 rupees on the most liberally calculated income of 27 rupees, the highest official estimate, whereas Great Britain pays, according to Mr. Bharucha, 53 rupees on an income of about £45 or 675 rupees per head per year. The percentage that India pays of taxation on income is about 11 per cent. whereas that paid by Great Britain comes to not quite 8 per cent. But if the lower figure of 20 rupees of income be taken, as many feel justified in taking, the percentage comes to be 15, whereas Great Britains, as calculated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, is 7. While the United Kingdom pays for its gross revenue, says Mr. Dadabhai, only 6·92 per cent. out of its rich income of £35·2 per head, British India pays, out of its scantiness and starvation, a gross revenue of 14·3 per cent of income. Mr. Bharucha has said that Great Britain pays 53 rupees per head per annum. He stands directly contradicted by the Secretary of State for India by his statement during his Indian Budget speech in 1900. He said In England the taxation is £2-11-8 per head, in Scotland £2-8-1 per head, and in Ireland £1-12-5 per head. Thus the average of taxation of British Kingdom is £2-4-1, that is to say at the rate of 1/4, about 33 rupees. Taking this figure for calculation we come to only five and a half per cent. of taxation on the income of British Kingdom, whereas India pays from 11 to 15 per cent. Looking to the general conditions of things in India and the general Government policy prevailing, is that, will Mr. Bharucha put unction to his soul and reply, a light taxation? The following two sentences made in 1903 by a high official of wide and well matured experience suffice to destroy his wrong position assumed wittingly or unwittingly—"My chief thesis is that the agricultural classes, who are sunk in poverty, are taxed beyond all reason and that the present Government of India is continuing and accentuating a desolating policy. Taxation is the chief agent in the pauperisation of India."

Mr. Bharucha's following statement badly requires to be verified:—"The railways and irrigation have reduced the areas of famine." What we know to be a fact is that areas of famine have, increased despite them, and that mortalities have disproportionately, heavily increased from time to time. As poverty increases famines increase with higher and higher mortality, as shown above. It appears necessary to request Mr. Bharucha's attention to the fact that what we ordinarily and indifferently call famines are not famines of food but of money. There are provided, no doubt, ready means in railways of carrying food from one part of the country to another; but what is wanted is money to buy food with. It is an incontrovertible fact that the very provinces in which thousands or millions were dying of starvation were at the same time exporting food to places that could pay for it.

Will Mr. Bharucha kindly verify by facts and figures the doubtful statement 'Where in a given area lakhs died before, hundreds die to-day"?

He says "The extension (of irrigation) is hampered by the cry of the drain." This is a hoax invented by him. Will he kindly tell us the cry from whom? where? when?

It is very difficult to understand him whilst he abuses the Congress and, in the same breath extols the names of Ranade and Telang, who were heart and soul with the Congress.

Mr. Bharucha shows himself off as an economist, a financier, a military connoisseur, master merchant, a statesman, and above all a seer and a very loud singer. God bless him.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE, SORABJEE.

May 16.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND ROUND.

On the Oval yesterday two matches were on the card, the one that attracked the crowd being the Grant Medical College vs. Customs on the North Ground, the other encounter being the Elphinstone College against the Fort and Proprietary High School.

Much interest was aroused in the Grant Medical-Customs encounter as the Medical side have a great reputation this season, and it was hoped that the Customs, who have been showing good form lately, would extend the Medical side, and allow their supporters to see what they were made of. After the bully the Grant Medical attacked, but were kept at Bay for some time, the Customs halves and backs putting in good play. However the Medical side got their forward line in movement and Fido scored thier first goal. After this the Customs side pressed and by good work by the forwards got into the Medical circle. They did not score as the Grant Medical backs saved, and play was once more transferred to the centre. The Customs still pressed however, and their forwards putting in some good passing again got into the circle and equalised the score. Grant Medical now attacked, but the Customs backs played a safe game, and kept them back. Half time was called with the score level. Up to now the play had been most even, the Customs forwards combining well and the whole side putting at a most excellent fight against their redoubtable opponents. After the start, however, the Medicals pressed strongly, and put in several stinging shots. They speedily put on three goals, the outside left being a prominent factor in them, his manipulation of the ball being very clever. The Customs made several breaks away, but the Medical backs were quite safe, their left back particularly showing most praiseworthy accuracy in his hits. The Grant Medical for some time kept in the Customs' circle, where there were many most strenuous scrimmages from one of which the Grant Medical put on their fifth goal. The Customs made another attempt to get into their opponents twenty-five, but the accuracy of the Medicals centre half and backs neutralized their efforts. Time was called after an interesting match, Grant Medical being left winners by five goals to one.

There is no doubt that the Grant Medical side were superior to their opponents, being more skilful in manipulating the ball, quicker and more sure in their tacking, fielding, and hitting. The Customs however put up a good game especially in the first half and if their centre forward had not played with one hand only, he might have done better. The Customs' backs did good work, and played all they knew to the end, so did Cadell who was always strenuous, and it is a pity that the whole of his team did not keep up to the scratch to the finish. The best players on the field were the backs, centre half and outside lefts of the Grant Medical while Fido their centre forward made good shooting. The Referees were Messrs. Carroll and Shipp.

The teams were as follows:

G. M. College Team; Goal, V. Emile; Backs: H. Gimi and G. Munagan, H. Backs, B. Honey, E. M. Cuzan, G. Cooper; Forwards, Harrison G. Hanson, G. Fido, W. Jones.

Customs: Goal; C. Louth, Backs: R. Selzlik, D. Backs, P. Cadell, G. Gidney and C. R. Varden; Forwards: J. Monteath, H. Faulkner, W. Tyler, W. Maidment, R. Garrick.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

At this game, which took place on the South Ground, there were practically no spectators, the superior attractions of the Customs-Medical Match drawing the crowd. The High School have got through two rounds, their first draw being against the King's Regiment who scratched. They then met the New High School whom they defeated after a close game. The Elphinstone College had a bye in the first round and scored a meritorious victory in the Second Round against the Bombay Gymkhana after a most interesting game. It was felt that the match would be an easy thing for the College, and so it proved to be. During the first half the College kept up a continual attack on the School goal, and put in three goals before half time. After the interval the College put on another goal. The School now attacked and scored their only goal. They did not however keep up to this standard and towards the end of the game, the Elphinstone College amassed a considerable number of goals, the final scores being Elphinstone College 9 goals Fort and Proprietary High School one goal.

Very few remarks are needed about the game, the School being outclassed and outmanœuvred. The Elphinstone College are a good side and play well together, and their next encounter should provoke much interest.

The Referees were Messrs. Dunsterville and Gawthorne.

The teams were as follows:—

Elphinstone High School:—Goal, Arnot; Backs; D. Baker and H. Busch; H. Backs, Hogge, M. E. Nigel-Jones, and G. P. Savage; Forwards, Chotia, Antia, Kothari, Desai, Pleader.

Fort and Proprietary High School:—Goal, Saklatvala Backs, Karva, Khodaji; H. Backs, Puntsk, Khan, Wadia; Forwards, Badshaw, D. Driver, Ghista, Parakh, and J. Driver.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farrington Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

2nd Lt. Young, Manchester Regt., is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lt. R. Johnson, 4th Cavalry, is appointed Asst. Inspecting Officer of the Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

Major Commeline, 2nd Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that Regt., vice Lt.-Col. Steele appointed Commandant of the 30th Lancers.

Major Giles is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 13th Rajputs.

Lt. Watling, 24th Punjabis, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Guide to Promotion in the Infantry (Gale and Polden) has reached another edition which is fully brought up to date.

Captain Frederick Henry Addis, 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Major with effect from the 1st April.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon the undermentioned officers of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, Major William Coen, Captain (Honorary Major) Francis David Topham.

URDU EXAMINATIONS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The following decisions regarding the conduct of Higher Standard and Lower Standard examinations in Urdu are published:—

Memorandum from the Government of India, Military Department, forwarding for information copy of the following letter, dated 19th July, 1905, addressed to the Adjutant-General in India:—

1.—I am directed to refer to your letters, dated, respectively, the 12th October, 1903, and the 17th June, 1904, regarding the introduction of certain changes in the system of conducting examinations by Local Boards in Urdu by the Higher and Lower Standards.

II.—The following recommendations are made:—

(a) Examinations in Urdu by either standard to be divided into two parts, viz, Part I, consisting of the written translation from English into Urdu, and Part II, consisting of the rest of the examination as at present, but the translation from Urdu into English to be viva voce, and not written as is now the case. No candidate to present himself for examination in part II, until he has passed in Part I. The test in Part I to be set by the Central Board and the examination to be supervised by a single officer, who need have no knowledge of the language. The papers to be sent to the Central Board for correction and decision as to whether the candidate has passed or failed.

(b) The tests in Part II to be set and the examination to be conducted by an officer who must have passed the high proficiency or the proficiency examination in Urdu. His decision as to whether a candidate had passed or not in the portion of the examination to be final.

(c) Two officers possessing the qualification described in (b) to be appointed Command, examiners in each Command, one being on duty from January 1st to June 30th and the other from July 1st to December 31st each year.

These examiners to proceed on fixed dates to be notified in Command orders to certain specified centres to examine candidates. They would travel on duty and receive a fee of Rs. 100 a day for each day actually spent in conducting examinations.

III.—"In reply I am to say that the Government of India accept the recommendations in (a) and (b) with the exception that in the absence of an officer who has passed the high proficiency examination in Urdu, a Lower Standard examination may be conducted by a Board of officers constituted as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume IV, Appendix V, the President and Members being officers who have passed the Higher Standard in Urdu. With regard to the proposals under (c) I am to observe that the extra annual expenditure is estimated at Rs. 25,000, and further expenditure would probably be incurred in the cost of passages of candidates to the examination centres. They regret, therfore, that on account of the expense involved they are unable to accept the recommendation for the appointment of Command examiners.

It is also considered that a fee of Rs. 100 a day for each day spent in conducting an examination is unduly high and that requirements are at the present time adequately met by the grant, under existing rules, of a fee of Rs. 100 to the officer conducting a Higher Standard examination for each examination in this standard together with detention allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 a day when the examination is held at a station other than that at which the officer is residing.

Memorandum from the Government of India Military Department, forwarding for information, copy of the following letter, B, dated 15th March 1905, addressed to the Adjutant-General in India:—

In continuation of the Military Department letter, I am directed to communicate the following further decisions which have been arrived at regarding the conduct of Higher Standard and Lower Standard examinations in Urdu:—

(a) Hindustani shall be substituted for Urdu as the nomenclature of the language, and candidates will be permitted to write their exercises in either the Persian or Hindi character.

(b) Part I examinations in both standards will be held monthly. The officer deputed under the Military Department No. 2362-B, dated 19th July 1905, to supervise the examination will not be below the rank of Captain.

(c) Part II examinations in both standards will be held quarterly in one station in each division and Independent Brigade, and two annually at Simla, Murree and Naini Tal. In selecting the station, office officers ordering an examination should pay due regard to the number of candidates ready for the examination at each place, with a view to reduce travelling expenses.

(d) The prescribed fee of Rs. 32 for conducting a Lower Standard examination at station other than that in which the examiner is stationed will in future, be passed when the examination is held in the examiner's own station. Detention allowance at Rs. 5 per diem will also be passed to an examiner proceeding to an out-station to conduct a Lower to Standard examination.

(e) Only one officer is required for the conduct of examinations in Part II in both the Higher Standard and Lower Standard.

In the case of the Lower Standard, the officer under whose orders the examination is held, will appoint a selected officer who has passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani or Urdu.

(f) Parts I and II of the Lower Standard (as) applicable to regimental soldiers are superseded by new Parts I and II of the Lower Standard test under these rules, but non-commissioned officers and men will be permitted if they desire it, to pass in Part II before Part I.

(g) Half the prescribed reward in each test will be admissible on passing each part of the test.

II.—" These orders will have effect from the 1st May 1906.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 17.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave out of India for six months granted to Mr P Byrne, Coroner of Bombay dated 3rd March is cancelled at his own request.

Mr W Greer I C S, Asst Collr in the dist of Satara to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist

Capt C S Lowson M B I M S confined as Supdt Central Prison Ahmedabad with effect from the 4th May

The services of Mr J A Saldanha of the Bombay Provincial Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 1st April

The services of Capt J H Peck 127th Baluchi Light Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an officiating Asst Cantonment Magistrate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D Wilkins Depy Conservator of Forests First Grade has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months and five days

Mr G P Hallett Depy Conservator of Forests Second Grade has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Thorlin is appointed to act as Deputy Shipping Master Aden with effect from the 14th April during the absence of Mr N G Greensmith on leave

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A F W King I M S to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy Grant Medical College Bombay vice Capt F H G Hutchinson M B I M S

Mr Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai Patel B A First Asst Ahmedabad High School acted as Head Master Ahmedabad High School from the 11th March to 17th April both days inclusive

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S H Stevenson to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 11th April vice Mr J Andrews with Aden as the local extent of he duties

Capt F H G Hutchinson M B I M S to be Civil Surgeon Ratnagiri Vice Major W E Jennings M D D P H I M S but to continue acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Southern Registration Dist

Capt A F W King I M S to be Resident Surgeon St George's Hospital Bombay vice Capt F H G Hutchinson M B I M S

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

Gauze de soie in a Pompadour rosebud pattern to composes a dainty afternoon gown. The bodice has a fichu of gauze de soie, with thickly tucked should shoulderpieces set into three broader tucks in the opposite direction. Three more, tucks and a frill of the blonde lace edge the fichu, and there is a deep insertion of Cluny lace between. The gown beneath this fichu is cut on princesse. The waist is marked by a vandyked applique of lace and between the vandykes the material is arranged in tiny horizontal tucks, while the fulness below them is caught under floral medallions of silk embroidery in soft shades of green, pink, and yellow. This embroidery is repeated on the collar and the sleeves, which are three-quarters length, and have little tucked cuffs of gauze de soie, from which fall frills of Cluny lace, the skirt being finished with vandyked frills of blonde lace. A frock, charming by reason of its simplicity, is a white spotted muslin with a tucked yoke outlined with V-shaped insertions of guipure lace and horizontally-tucked insertion. The sleeves are full to the elbow, where they are gathered into a rather deep cuff edged with guipure. The only trimming on the skirt is three graduated groups of fairly wide tucks.

A very dainty Empire tea-gown is of cream Ninon de soie over yellow silk. It has a broad sailor collar of Valenciennes lace, and bellshaped sleeves of the same over voluminous frills of yellow chiffon. An inch-wide satin ribbon threaded through a beading outlines the high waist and is tied in loops in front, from which long ends fall to the knees. Another simple tea-gown is of pale blue silk, with a square-cut yoke of English embroidery with pale blue silk inserted between. The sleeves consist of puffs to the elbows and bands of embroidery, and the plainness of the whole is relieved by two big choux of turquoise ribbon with long ends. A dainty petticoat, one of many, is of pink brocade with deep chiffon flounces, crossed with diagonal pin tucks, and latticed with pale pink brilliante ruching. At the foot of the flounce is a frill of accordion—pleated chiffon over another frill of Valenciennes lace. Another petticoat is of heliotrope taffetas inserted with Irish lace.

As for the stars and planets, the view that these exert an influence upon the weather is a survival of the days of astrology:—So far as the stars are concerned the positions they will occupy at ten o'clock to-night will be practically the same as will be presented at the same time a hundred years hence, . . Certain groups of stars are visible at particular seasons, but they have nothing whatever to do with the cause of the seasons, which would, indeed, be of precisely the same character as they are now even if every star in the sky ceased to shine. The stars are, in fact, adds Professor Gregory much too far removed from the Solar System to take any part in causing weather changes.

Princess Ena's lingerie is a dream of daintiness, made as it is of linon royal and linon fil, real Valenciennes and filet lace. Every garment is elaborately tucked and finished with bows of pale pink and blue ribbon these colours being exclusively used by the Princes's request. Some of the marking is a plain V. E., surmounted by a crown, and a more elaborate monogram is also used. All the lace used on the lingerie is real, and where imitation has been used in some of the simpler frocks and working it has all been manufactured at Nottingham expressly for Princess Ena.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh's dresses in Mr. Alfred Sutro's comedy, produced at the Garrick Theatre, are writes a lady correspondent, among the latest creations of Mme. Hayward, and excel by their exquisite simplicity and perfect line. In the first act Miss Vanbrugh wears a lovely shade of pastel pink marquisette—the new material. The skirt has three flat folds, headed by French drawn-thread stitchings, the front shaped into panel form by the same means. The bodice has bands of grey embroidery rouning right round the lower part, which show through the draped marquesette. The emplacement is of very fine Brussels lace, and on the bodice is embroidered a lovely thistle design in shaded floss silks. The second dress is to all appearances simple, but it is really most intricate in its composition of broderie Anglaise, with Irish lace applications and long oval medallions of a finer lace inserted all round the skirt. In the front is a panel of Irish thick guipure, which is carried on to the bodice, forming Princess effect. A white hat with pink roses accompanies this elegant gown.

There is said to be little likelihood of Prince Bulow remaining Chancellor of the German Empire much longer. People ascribe his breakdown, the Berlin correspondent of the Glasgow Herald states, to the excess of work and anxiety imposed upon him by the Morocco imbroglio. This undoubtedly contributed, but the chief cause is the surmenage which the Kaiser causes his Ministers. He expects them to turn out to Court functions, laying of foundation-stones, bazaars, charity fetes, gala performances, and generally been evidence day and night. Then the Imperial Chancellor must give dinners to the Diplomatic Corps and bierabende for the members of the Diet and Reichstag, and must also attend dinners at the various Embassies and Legations. The mere labour of getting into and out of uniform two or three hundred times in a year is a wearing affair.

Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has written a long letter to Mr. Rason, the Premier of Western Australia, setting forth his ideas on the promotion of emigration from the old country to the new. He says the Commonwealth Government is prepared to do its part, and to conduct a campaign in Great Britain with a view to securing a steady stream of immigrants. The Federal office that the Commonwealth Government is about to establish in London will judiciously keep before the British public the advantages and resources of Australia and remove adverse opinions formed through ignorance of the real conditions and prospects of the Commonwealth. Mr. Deakin is hopeful that Mr. Rason and the other State Premiers will cordially co-operate in making this movement a success.

Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal, who fixed the objectglass of a telescope at the mouth of a well 100ft. deep, and (to solve the problem of stellar parallax) measured the zenith distance of a star while lying on his back at the bottom would be mightily astonished could he see the late Dr. Common's great 80in. reflector as mounted in its new home at Harvard College Observatory. Instead of the usual solid pier of masonry, a perfectly steady support for the instrument is supplied by a cylindrical steel float partly submerged in a tank of water. The various movements of the telescope are controlled by electric motors, and the observer, reclining in an easy chair in a cosy observing-room away from the instrument, is able by a number of switches to maintain full control over all the necessary adjustments. This is the only big telescope entirely operated by electricity.

The quotations we gave a few days ago from certain anteducational speeches made in Parliament early last ceaeury might be paralleled, a correspondent writes, from a debate in the Legislature of South Carolina as recently as February of last year. In the General Assembly of that State a compulsory Education Bill was defeated by 62 votes to 47. A member of the majority argued that if they went into the courts they would find the trouble came from the educated people. Massachusetts had been mentioned as having only 1·75th of the percentage of illiteracy reported from their own State, but though Massachusetts might have more intelligence she had more devilment—strikes, riot, &c. He further complained that to make education compulsory would be to abandon the policy of love and persuasion for that of force and war.

THE LATEST WANT.

["Just as present it may be said that a novel ailment is much wanted."—"Lady's Pictorial."]

In ages unenlightened,
Ere Progress claimed our vows,
And rural life was brightened
By sentry-go for cows;
When every fresh emotion
Provoked new bursts of song,
Men held the comic notion
That goodness meant devotion
To remedying wrong.

But we, on whom the splendour
Of later light is shed,
Our homage cannot render
To gods whose souls have fled;
We worship Fuss and Bustle,
And when we hear the sound
Of banknotes as they rustle,
We feel amid the bustle
Our way of grace is found.

Some foolishly attempted—
But, happily, in vain—
To get our race exempted
From many kinds of pain;
But we grow vastly wiser
In such affairs as these.
Applaud the crank, the miser,
The blatant advertiser,
And (most) the shrewd deviser
Of up-to-date disease.

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL REJECTED.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell considered an appeal by the Government of Bombay in a case against Pallonji Jamsetji accused No. 2, who was convicted in October last by Mr. H. B. Clayton, first class Magistrate at Thana, of abetment of manufacturing illicit liquor, and of being in possession of appratus for the manufacture of illicit liquor, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer one month's further rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, reversed the conviction and sentence, and acquitted the accused. Government appealed against this order of acquittal. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In the proceedings before the Magistrate, Raghya Dharma, accused No. 1, was charged with manufacturing illicit liquor and being in possession of apparatus for the manufacture of illicit liquor and accused No. 2, Pallonji Jamsetji, with abetting and instigating the offences, and also with removing illicit liquor. The facts of the case were that, on the 30th September last, the District Abkari Inspector Bhiwndi, on his rounds passed through Dhonde Vadauli, where there was a shop for the sale of country liquor, where accused No. 2, said the Magistrate, was the licensed shop-keeper, and accused No. 1 was his licensed servant. On 1st October, the Abkari Inspector returned and slept in the house occupied by the country liquor shop. On the following day, he examined the shop and left for Bhiwndi. The same evening in consequence of information received, he returned to Vadauli and searched the liquor shop and house in the orthodox way and found all the usual instruments for manufacturing liquor and a tin of dried mhowra flowers. The hands showed signs of continued use for the manufacture of illicit liquor. In the shop was found a large empty jar smelling of illicit liquor, and a small bottle containing illicit liquor. Both the accused were convicted No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Accused No. 2 appealed to Mr. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thand, who remarked that the points for his decision were:—Did the appellant aid or instigate or join in conspiracy with any person for manufacturing illicit liquor and for keepping in his possession apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing illicit liquor? 2. Was illicit liquor manufactured and was apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing liquor kept in his possession by the person abetted in consequence of the abetment? On both these points Mr. Tipnis found in the negative and in the appellants' favour. He remarked that the lower court fell into an initial mistake in supposing that accused No. 2 was the licensed shop-keeper, and that accused No. 1 was his licensed servant. As a matter of fact, both the accused were servants of the Abkari farmer, to whom license was given for the sale of country liquor. There was not a little of evidence to show that accused No. 1 manufactured illicit liquor in the house itself. On the contrary, accused No. 1 admitted before the lower court that he prepared the liquor in the fields outside the house. It was difficult to understand how accused No. 2 could be held to have known that illicit liquor was being manufactured in the house itself. Mr. Tipnis reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the appellant, accused No. 2, and directed that the fine, if paid, should be refunded to him and he be set at liberty.

In support of the appeal by Government, it was urged that the order of acquittal was contrary to law and the weight of the evidence recorded in the case. That evidence was (1) that all the materials and implements required for illicit distillation were found in a room of the house in which the shop for sale of licensed liquor was situated only separated by a thatched partition wall; (2) the discovery in the shop itself of a jar smelling of illicit liquor and also of a bottle of illicit liquor in a box, of which accused No. 2 had the key; and (3) the admissions of both the accused before panch witnesses at the time of the search of the house. It was further urged that the Sessions Court erred in holding that the room, in which the pots were found, was exclusively in the occupation of accused No. 1 and that accused No. 2 used and occupied only the shop; and that the box, of which accused No. 2 had the key, was not in his exclusive possession or control, etc.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments declined to admit the appeal.

BABY'S TERRIBLE FACE HUMOUR

Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Neighbours Called it Worse Case Ever Seen—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Suffering Terrible.

CURED BY ONE SET OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

BABY QUIRK'S CURE

Of Torturing, Raw, and Scaly Eczema By Cuticura

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use Cuticura, and noticed an improvement at once. In a fortnight the running had ceased, the scabs nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear.—W. H. Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Props. Post-Free, "How to Cure for Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

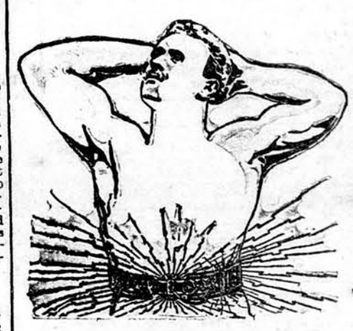
and every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate rice from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

I AM A MAN!



NO MATTER how weak you are; how full of aches and pains; how feeble and old in your actions, you can be made a stronger and better man by wearing my Electric Body Battery while you sleep. Pick out the men who have worn my Body Battery. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I AM A MAN." And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back-pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Body Battery will cure you, and if you will come to me, you will soon be one of "COOK'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says "YOU CURED ME."

Come to me and let me cure you. Years of my life have been devoted to my trade, and I have made my Body Battery popular with people who are tired of dragging. I cure while you sleep. It's easy and pleasant. My Body Battery gives a current that is a glowing warmth. No burn or sting.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. Call if you can, and my physician will give you a free test of the appliance. Consultation is free Act to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CAMPAIGN,

A KEYLESS LEVER WATCH FOR HARD WEAR.

OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL	Rs.	22 8
BLACK OXIDISED STEEL	"	25 0
STERLING SILVER	"	34 0

HUNTING CASE.

NICKEL	"	25 0
STERLING SILVER	"	38 0

HALF HUNTING CASE.

NICKEL	Rs.	28
STERLING SILVER	"	4½

WITH GUARANTEE FOR THREE YEARS.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

11, HORNBY ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 16.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 89 11-15 = — 1-8
3 do. Henias ..... 99 = — 1-4
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 104 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 13-16 = unchanged
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 30 3-4 = + 1-16
2 months hedge ..... 30 1-4 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 67 = + 1-4
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25,18 = + 1-2
Berlin ,, ... 20,49 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4'83 1-4 = ,,
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 5-8 do = ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 1-2 do = ,,
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 do = ,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 do = unchanged
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 = unchanged
7 day market loans ..... 3 =

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £145,000
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. 15'00 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 10'99 do Bombay
Rs. 5'30 do Madras
Rs. 31'29 at 1s 4d 1-32
Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 15'03
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. Nil were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 8,20 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras
Rs. 8'20 at 1s. 4d 1-16.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 15'03
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 40,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments, Bills and transfers mutilated

TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef 30-3
,, ,, Mutton 33-9
Tone of Auction Firm
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1-4 May sellers dull
Copper Brazlers £94-10
Yellow metal 8
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-6-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13 0-0
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 13 + 1-4 J July sellers firmer
Brown 42 1-2 M-J buyers firmer
LINSEED—dull
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Armand Behie

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 15,000. Spot 6'21. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6'02	6'02	6'02
+1		
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
5'96	5'85	5'78
—1		
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'77	5'77	5'77

Receipts at U S Ports 11,000
Do. last year 22,000
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do. Continent 5,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 12-01+05
Futures, month of July ..... 11-27+07 } a
Do. do. Dec ..... 10-74+07 } a
a Aduanced owing to firm cable and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 7-16
Futures month of July ..... 11 52+09
Do. do. Aug ..... 11 24+10
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 16th May 1906 :—

Cotton	5,762 bales.
Wheat	11,634 cwts.
Linseed	3,913 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,375 do
Gingellyseed	479 do
Poppyseed	4,329 do
Groundnut	853 do
Castorseed	10,756 do
Rice	2,834 do
Myrabollams	7,405 do
Cottonseed	5,518 do
Mowraseed	nil do
Grain	3,943 do
Jowar	614 do
Maize	nil

[BOMBAY, MAY 17.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 153
Shanghai 30 do ... 212
Japan 30 do, ... 150 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98'3
1st Settlement, 31st May. 98'5
Money market, Tone, firm.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd May. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 25th April 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May 7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April 7 do.
SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	16	0
Forward Sept	8	8	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	7	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	37	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

Advices of 14th still unreceived.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales.
Imports ..... 32,000 ,,

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6'05	6'03	6'05
+3	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6'99	5'87	5'80
+3	+2	+2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5'79	5'79	5'79
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market is quiet steady, nominally about Re. 1 higher there yesterday, but the enquiry remains limitted and business is still dragging.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fy. terms)	...193	183	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fy. terms)	...201	191	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... ...	209	199 ...	do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	219	203 ..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	... ...	209	204 ...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	... ...	210	204 ...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	... ...		203 ...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	}	211	205 ...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		213	209 ...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	213	214....	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	... ...	208	203 ...	do.
Veotmal, (M, G.) ...	... ...	215	209 ...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	... ...	209	203 ...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	... ...		200	25th May
Westerns ...	... ...		238	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhownugger .....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols 89 13-16
3 per cent Rentes 99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 104 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 13-16
Bar Silver 30 3-4

The sum of about 12½,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1906, on 17'23 miles open.

Receipts	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	..	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	8,095	5,290	75	13,460
Total for 18 weeks..	8,495	5,590	75	14,160
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	454	67	3	524
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	4	..	30
Total to corresponding date do- ...	7,687	4,126	75	11,888

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 176
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,272

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

LOVERS of the romantic drama are indebted almost entirely to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry for its proper maintenance. And it is good to see that, doing well by it, they do well out of it. It is now some years since Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry followed up their matrimonial partnership with a partnership on the stage, and although their dramatic aims have all the while been pitched in one direction, the direction of stirring and highly coloured romance, the new plays they appeared in have been few and their runs long. Sweet Nell of Old Drury, Sunday, and The Scarlet Pimpernel must have served them altogether for something like five years of their career, and now Dorothy o' the Hall, with which they have just started upon a fresh lease of the New Theatre, gives the fairest promise of equalling even the success of the greatest of their hits—Sweet Nell of Old Drury. When the full acknowledgment has been made to the Terry authors for the triumph of the Terry romances, a very special recognition must be given to the Terry personalities.

The success of Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson may be safely accounted for in the fact that they are the right people in the right place. Mr. Terry is the ideal hero of romance. He answers most completely to the description of its writers. He has a handsome face, a find figure, a gallant bearing, and a soft but powerful voice. He is the type of her that young ladies picture to themselves as they read the unillustrated novel. Then, when they go to the theatre where he is playing they recognise in him a living embodiment of their own familiar fancy, and they are at once prepared, perhaps in some degree out of pardonable conceit for the felicity of their mental portrait-painting, to evince the warmest concern in all he does and says in the play. They are prejudiced in his favour, but they are entitled to their prejudice because it is a honest one. Stage heroes of the Fred Terry pattern are not so plentiful that we can afford to slight them.

And it is the same in the case of Miss Julia Neilson. She is as much the ideal heroine as her handsome husband is the ideal hero. None can interpret better than she the sunny and adventurous young lady of historical romance, with whom the course of true love is a path of shadows ending in a meadow of sunshine, and whose hours are now with the sword and now with the roses. She can be manly and maidenly both, as the daughters of Elizabethan novels were expected to be; and she can be either one or the other on the shortest notice—and the notice is very short sometimes with the writers of historical romance—without losing touch our sympathy and conviction. The moods of Dorothy Vernon are many, and the change from one to another sharp and abrupt, but Miss Neilson, going from this one to that never by the smallest chance suggests the impossible. This may be in some measure because the moods are occasioned and demanded by outward and visible circumstances and are not the eccentricities of a problematic temperament. But the ease with which they are understood and accepted at the New is principally an expression on the part of the audience of an affectionate loyalty to the personality of the actress, who is regarded by them as their ideal heroine of costume melodrama—tall and strong and straightforwardly romantic like her husband, and with a splendid store of feminine winsomeness. The two are at their best in Dorothy o' the Hall, and the play is in every sense worthy of their fresh and clean and breezy work.

Miss Julia Neilson was not always a figure of costume melodrama. Her earliest ambitions and aims were all in the direction of Shakespeare's heroines. At the time she was introduced to the public as a Haymarket matinee, her "discoverer" being no less a judge of stage talent than Mr. W. S. Gilbert, in one of whose serious pieces she made her first London appearance, Miss Neilson's future as looked at with her own imaginative eyes, was bound up in the works of the immortal poet. She studied and played nearly every character in Shakespeare offering an outlet to her talent, and her Rosalind in a famous presentation of As You Like It at the St. James's Theatre was a great delight to the hundreds of playgoers who took an earnest interest in her ambition. But art is long and life is short, and to only a very limited number of actors and actresses does Shakespeare spell success. Miss Julia Neilson wisely threw aside that mood which takes Shakespeare to be the only dramatic author worth devoting one's talents to, and went in cheerfully and gratefully for leading business with Mr. Tree in the days of modern drama at the Haymarket.

Soon after her marriage with Mr. Fred Terry, to whom she became betrothed during the run of The Dancing Girl, in which she played the title-role, she went in for the style of play of which Dorothy o' the Hall is an example and she has never had cause to regret the step. At all events the sort of play with which she and her husband have for so long been successfully connected has so far escaped the doubtful honour of being turned into modern musical comedy. This is more than the works of Shakespeare have done, as recent announcements prove. Not that one ought to grumble to any scheme which promises to introduce to playgoers a musical comedy with a story in it. But it must certainly be a little alarming to Mr. Beerbohm Tree and to Mr. Otho Stuart who devote so much time and money to keeping Shakespeare before the public in the way he should be kept, to know that a dread conspiracy is abroad to turn his work into the most popular form of entertainment of the day. What chance will the Rosalind and the Orlando of the poetic comedy stand against the Rosalind with lyrics by C. H. Taylor and the Orlando with dances arranged by Harry Grattan? The opposition of the halls to the theatre is as nothing to the opposition of the theatre to the theatre.

There are some actors—they are generally comedians—who seem to be proof against the ordinary influence of the touch of Father Time. Two conspicuous examples are Mr. Arthur Roberts and Mr. Charles Collette. True, they do not look as young to-day as they looked twenty years ago but the alteration in their appearance is astonishingly slight, and they have lost nothing of their brightness and their energy. Mr. Collette has been an established star of the stage for close upon twenty-five years, but it does not seem to have had much effect upon him, I came upon him in the Strand the other day, and I observed little change in him. He was the same upright soldierly, country-gentlemanly Collette with the Newmarket coat, the somewhat tight trousers of military cut, the farmer's flat-topped felt hat, and the double-soled boots beloved of Popple of Appleton; and he leapt from the step of a motor-bus with the spring and the sureness of foot of a young athlete. Bright of eye as ever, and with his cleancut features bronzed by the Easter sun, he looked, as he always does look, like an aristocratic owner of racehorses of the old school.

Of course, Charles Collette had a story to tell. It would not have been Charles Collette otherwise. He had been to Dublin, and the inevitable yarn concerned the artfulness of a Dubl in car-driver. Arriving at Westland Row, and depositing his portmanteau on a car, the comedian desired to be driven to his hotal a mile or two off. He had not been in Dublin for three or four years, so it was greatly to his astonishment when the car-driver smiled familiarly upon him and answered All right, Misther Colitte. Considering his long absence from the place, Charles Collette was naturally very gratified at being so quickly recognised. And what made things so particularly pleasant was that the driver seemed so delighted at having him for a passenger. More than once he felt conscious of the man half turning in his seat and smiling out of the corner of his eye, and it cheered him exceedingly; as promising him good luck at the theatre he was to perform at that night.

How did you know my name was Charles Collette? he asked at last. Shure, answered the driver, grinning wider than ever, isn't it everybody Dublin as knows Misther Charles Collette? This was indeed a hopeful sign, and the delighted passenger could not for the moment help clouding his happiness over with the thought that he ought to have mentioned higher terms to the management he was proceeding to work under. He knew he had made a fairly favourable impression with the Dublin public on the occasion of his last visit, but he never dreamed that his name had been held in affectionate memory for so long a period, and although the car was shabby and its horse and driver rather overmatched it in this respect, the pride within him made feel, as he humorously expressed it, like a little god in the car. When he arrived at his destination, he added an extra shilling to the fare, and said to the man, as he handed the money over to him in exchange for the luggage, And when did see me in Dublin last, and what made you remember my name particularly? Shure, your honour, laughed the fraud, it's never I've seen yer in me loife before, but isn't yer name on yer portmanteau large enough to read, foyway?

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

FOR DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

Absolutely unique in their qualities.

No. 555.

RE. 1 AS. 8 per tin of 50.

Packed in our new Patent vacuum Tins which retain the exquisite aroma and flavour of the tobacco for any length of time in all climates.

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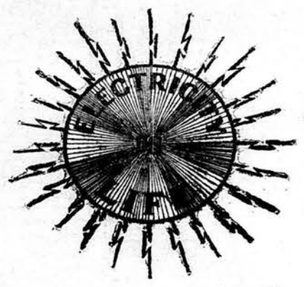
VOGELER'S Curative COMPOUND
Purifies the Blood and Cures
Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.
Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.
Proprietors: St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., 45, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Ed.).

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAISE FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it :—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following :—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

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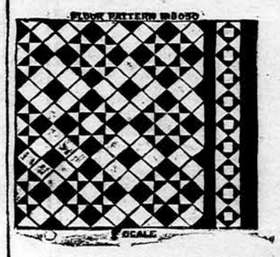

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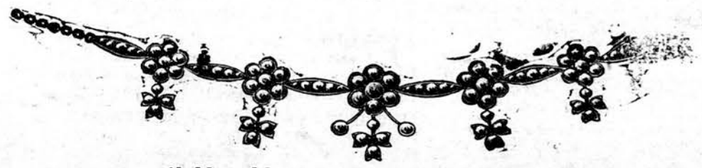

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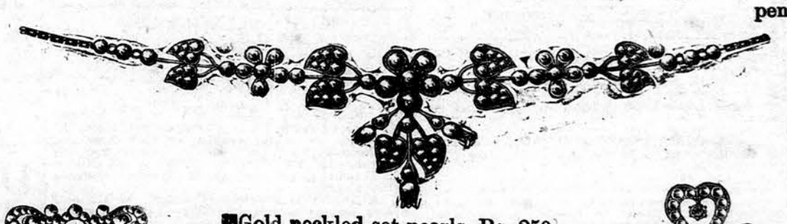

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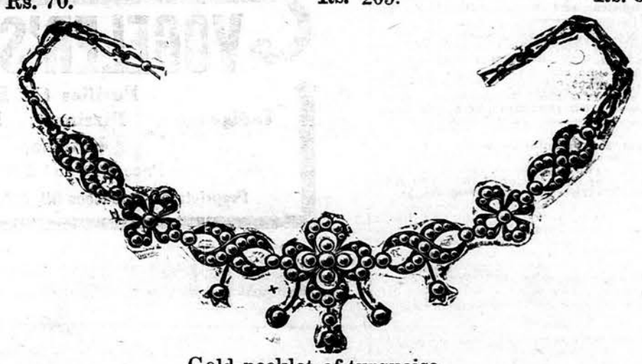

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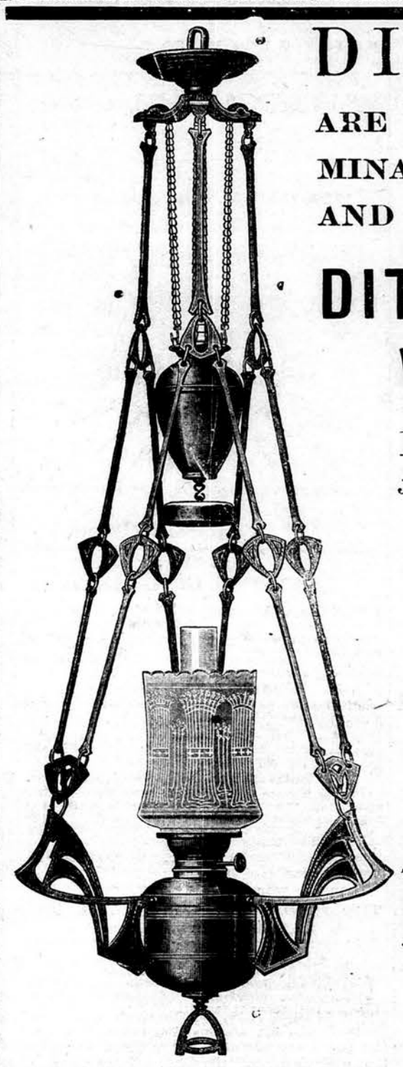

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